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Poems Grave and Gay.

HIS VALENTINE.

I scrimped and saved for weeks and weeks
And went without cigars and wine,
And even skipped a lunch or so
To buy sweet May a valentine.
Blue satin frilled with filmy lace,
Pink cupids, roses, doves and rings,
Two hearts beneath a marriage-bell,
And verses full of tender things.

But lo! I happened in to see
Another fellow that she knew,
And saw tucked in his looking glass
The dainty square of white and blue.
Oh, maiden dyed in deep deceit,
You acted on a saving plan,
Received by loving valentine
And sent it to the other man!
—Minna Irving, in the Criterion.

THE VANQUISHED.

Shall those
Who have not known temptation
Wear the crown
Denied to those
Who battled even if they fell
Who knew
And chose
The good, and strove
To conquer for its sake?

When they are vanquished,
Shall we heap
Reproaches on them—
Shall we say,
"See, they were sinful,
Let them die—
Bind not their wounds,
They have offended God?"
O Pharisees!
—Paul Kester in McClure's Magazine.

MAGIC OF THE PAST.

O ghostly visitants
That haunt the lonely heart,
O trooping shadows of old joys,
Echoes of words that still return
Dream-like to paint anew
The vanished happiness
Of perfect yesterdays,
Can I not live
The old life once again;
Can I never for one little hour
Recall its poorest moment
For my rare delight—
The drift of perfume
On the evening air,
The harvest fragrance
Of the distant fields,
The memory of night and moonlight
And the songs of birds,
The clang and echo of far bells,
The distant beating of the noisy iron—
And hear the faint sweet benediction
As the twilight falls,
Of kind-voiced mothers
Calling their sleepy children
Home to bed.
Strange memories of the heart
That
Daylight shuts away,
That steal upon us in the night,
Like ghosts from out the past?
—Paul Kester in McClure's Magazine.

THE PRAYER.

Thou fool, to seek companions in a crowd!
Into thy room, and there, upon thy knees,
Before thy book-shelves, humbly thank thy God
That thou hast friends like these!
—Cortis Wager-Smith, in the Era.

THE WAITER AND THE TIP.

Beside your chair, expectantly,
The smooth-faced waiter stands;
Whichever way you look you see
The hollows of his hands;
You wonder if he merely hopes,
Or if he'll make demands.

He brushes off a crumb or two
And shoves along a plate,
And then he stands just back of you
And you can feel him wait;
Your heart is filled alternately
With pity and with hate.

Oh, if he'd only go away
You'd bolt your steak and flee;
At last you hope he's left, and look
Behind you stealthily—
He thinks there's something that you want,
And rushes up to see.

He pours your coffee in the cup
And fixes things anew
He lightly takes the sugar up
And looking down at you,
Asks very, very humbly if
You'll have one lump or two.

You can eat as slowly as you can
And read the bill of fare,
And long to see some other man
Come in and take a chair,
And thumping on the table, call
Your waiter over there.

But people come and people go
And still he keeps his place;
He goes to get the finger bowl
As if he ran a race,
And having set it down, he stands
And looks you in the face.

You try to sneak around and get
Your overcoat, but he
Is there before, and holds it up.
You don it sheepishly,
And turn and get your check to learn
How much you bill will be.

He takes your hat down from the hook,
And brings your stick, and then
He hurries to the desk and soon
Comes rushing back again—
Your change consist of quarters and
Some nickels and a ten.

Where are your resolutions now?—
There's something in the curve
Of palm and fingers that, somehow,
They only have who serve—
Outside you blame yourself because
You didn't have the nerve.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

ASTROLOGICAL CUP.

Perhaps the oddest piece of china turned out from any of the potteries in this country is known as "the astrological fortune telling tea cup."

The inside of the cup shows a complete division of the year, the twelve months, four seasons, weeks and days, revolving around a central sun in the bottom. Near the top of the cup are twelve modern symbols, which relate to the twelve ancient signs of the zodiac upon the outside.—New York Herald.

Idaho Idea of Revenge.

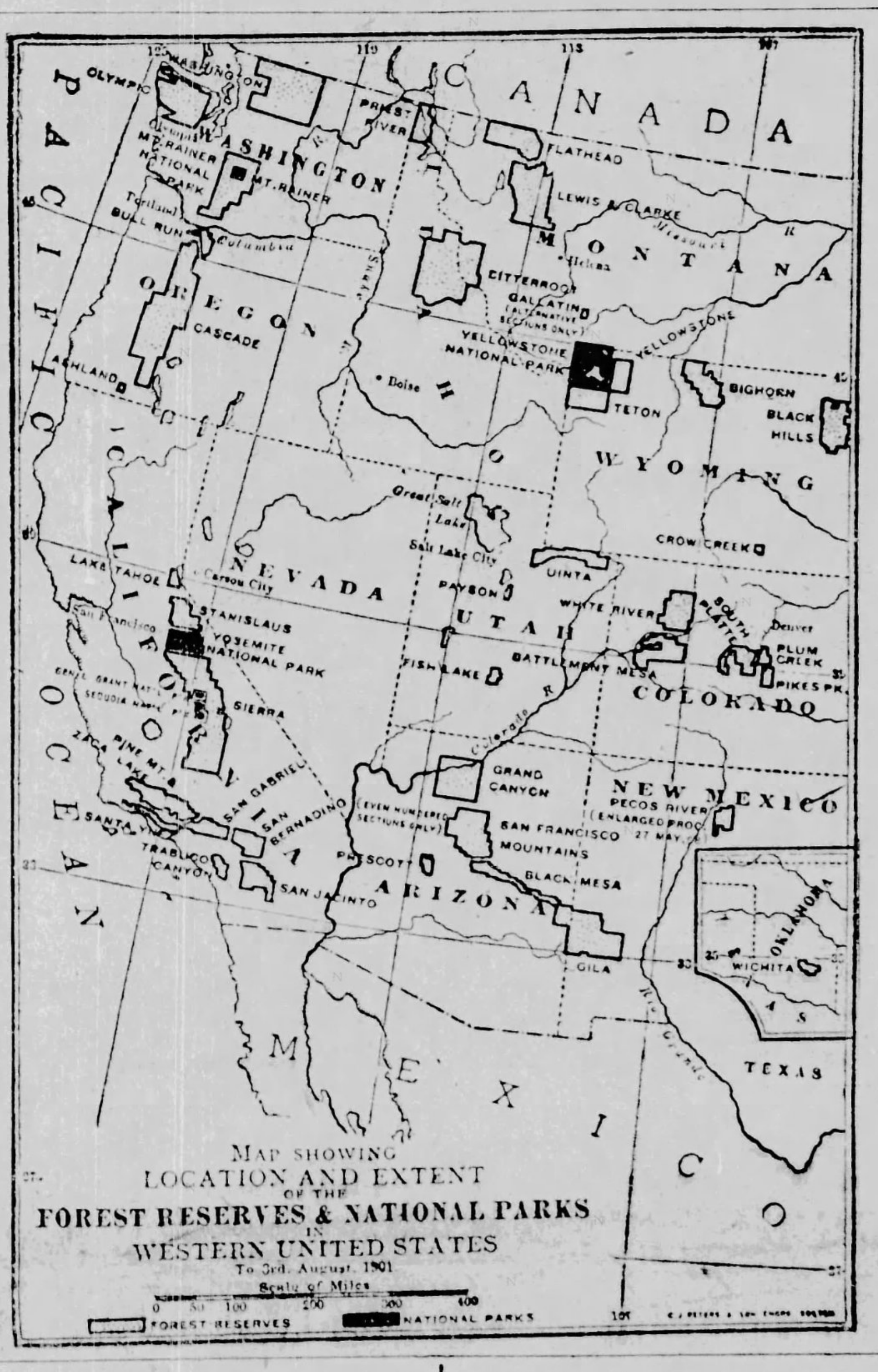
A constituent of Senator Heitfeld, from Idaho, came to town last week on some department business, says a Washington special to the New York World. Before leaving, he went to see the senator.

"Henry," he said, "this here town is something scandalous. Why, they charged me $4 a day at the hotel where I was stopping. But I got even with the robbers. I ate oysters three times a day."

"That would have been a fine revenge in Idaho," said Senator Heitfeld, in telling the story, "for oysters out there are a pretty expensive luxury. I didn't have the heart to tell him that oysters are the cheapest thing the Washington markets afford."

Our National Parks.

Everybody has heard of the great Yellowstone National Park, but few are cognizant of the fact that we have four other national parks. Three of these are in California—the Yosemite, which includes the wonderful valley of that name; Sequoia Park, which embraces the great Calaveras grove of redwoods—the giants among trees; and General Grant Park, named for the hero of the civil war. The fifth is Mt. Rainier National Park, in the state of Washington, embracing the mountain after which it was named, and a large reservation around it. These five do not include, of course, the national military parks, such as Gettysburg, Chickamauga and Shiloh.



MAP SHOWING LOCATION AND EXTENT OF THE FOREST RESERVES & NATIONAL PARKS IN WESTERN UNITED STATES

To 3rd. August, 1901

Scale of Miles

These national parks are each under the direct control of the federal government, and each is policed by a detachment from the regular army. The purpose is to preserve perpetually these portions of the country in their present condition, because of their magnificent scenery, stupendous forests or other natural features, as an inheritance to all Americans of the future. No cutting of live timber, no other change of natural features, will be allowed. This is all the easier to carry out, as the ground embraced in these national parks is not suited to agriculture, nor is it adaptable to any other industrial use, the destruction of the magnificent timber excepted; and to cut that would be to destroy much of the beauty of the parks.

The forest reserves are on a different basis. Here the purpose is not to create a national park, set aside forever for the pleasure and instruction of the people, but the preservation and renewal of the forest growth. These reserves are not policed by soldiers, but are under the control of civil officials, under the interior department, and directly under the control of the commissioner of the general land office—the present incumbent of that position being the Hon. Binger Herman, of Oregon.

These reservations are not set apart by act of congress, but by Presidential proclamation. It is a good thing that this is so, or the reservations would never have been made. The timber thieves and the stockmen, with their vast herds of sheep, which are nearly as injurious to a forest as is a forest fire, would bring such pressure to bear, were it in the purview of congress to set aside these reserves, that not one of them would ever have been provided. The first of these was set aside by President Harrison in January, 1893. It was the Mt. Rainier reservation, a tract in the Cascade mountains, state of Washington, 35 by 40 miles in extent, including Mt. Tacoma (Rainier). It embraces some of the wildest and most picturesque scenery in the world. At its center, clustering around Mt. Tacoma, are great glacial fields, while at lower altitudes are beautiful valleys, numerous cataracts, and gigantic forests. President Cleveland followed his predecessor's good example, and the majority of the forest reserves marked upon the above map were set aside through proclamations issued by him.

In the mighty mountain region of the West, the natural forests are just where they will do the most good, and where their removal would be followed by the greatest number of veils. From them, high among the mountains, the rivers that supply water for irrigation draw their sources. The snow falls upon them in winter, and is stored up and prevented from slipping to the bottoms of the valleys in avalanches, from being drifted into irregular heaps by the wind, and from melting with destructive and wasteful rapidity. The earth beneath the snow held in the forests absorbs much of the water, and gives it slowly in springs and streams that last all summer. Were these forests all destroyed—as they inevitably would be, were they not protected by the strong arm of the national government—there would probably be as much snowfall as there is now, but at the beginning of summer there would be a week or two of tremendous floods; the year's supply of water would rush down the valley streams at once, carrying away the soil, and overspreading the lowlands with raw detritus. Then would come drouth and desert barrenness, and the plateau country of Western America would become the American replica of the African Sahara.

These forest reservations are under the supervision of officials appointed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Each is patrolled by a number of forest rangers, whose duties are to guard against forest fires, to prevent the theft of timber, to supervise the cuttings authorized by the government, and to see that, in the felling of trees, none are cut down but those marked for that purpose by the proper officials, and that the young and growing trees are not destroyed by the lumbering operations. It is a demonstrated fact that an area can be denuded of the timber of merchantable value, while, if the young timber be preserved, the new growth will speedily replace the old, and this is an annual crop of lumber be taken off the same general area, much as our farms raise corn and wheat, and without impairing the intrinsic value of the forest area, and its importance to water conservation.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

PICKINGS FROM PUCK.

UNAVOIDABLE.

Mother—Johnny, remember to always do what is right and speak the truth at all times.

Johnny—All right, ma; only don't blame me for getting into so many scraps, then; that's all.

THE CAUSE OF THE DELAY.

She—If you had told me you weren't feelin' well I'd have fixed up some of these old-fashioned remedies a couple of days ago.

He—Yes, I know. That's why I didn't say anything about it.

HOMELY.

Bennet—Did you ever know anyone so homely?

Nearpass—Hardly! Why, she is so homely that automobile goggles are actually becoming to her.

A PESSIMIST.

He—Why, I come near gittin' a reg'lar job playin' de guitah wunst!

She—Waal, I reckon if any'ting would have made yo' gib it up, gittin' a steady job at it would!

AT THE PLAY.

"Financial success is no criterion of excellence."

"No; but the average playwright isn't looking for a criterion."

THERE ARE MANY.

Visitor—What do you think of this mind-cure fad?"

Doctor—It can't be compared with the mind-sick fad. I am getting fortunes out of people who have imaginary ills.—Chicago News.

NUMERICAL.

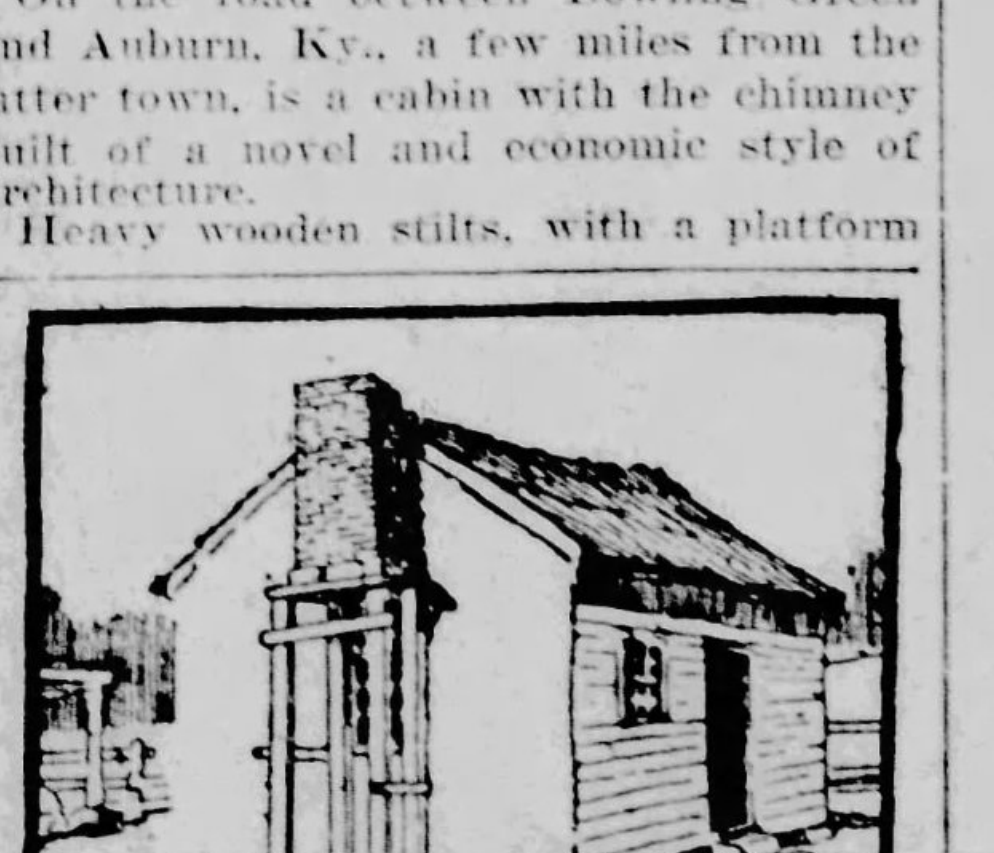
"It is said that even the hairs of the head are all numbered."

"Yes, I know; but a good many of them are back numbers."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

CHIMNEY ON STILTS.

On the road between Bowling Green and Auburn, Ky., a few miles from the latter town, is a cabin with the chimney built of a novel and economic style of architecture.

Heavy wooden stilts, with a platform on top, support the chimney proper, which is merely a pile of bricks a few feet in height. Directly under it is a small window.



The house has the appearance of having been built without a chimney, and then having had one stuck on it in the most convenient spot.—New York Herald.

Her Only Mission.

"She's not what you'd call an advanced woman?"

"Oh, no."

"Has no mission in life, I suppose?"

"O, I believe she claims to have one, but it's nothing of any importance."

"What is it?"

"Just a mission to make some good man happy, I understand."—Chicago Post.

Wrong Was Right.

Biggs—You say Brown is enjoying very poor health. Don't you know that is incorrect?

Boggs—Not in this case. Brown is never happy unless he has something to complain about.—New York Herald.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER VIII.—THE VOYAGE.

The tall young lady with fair face, who read her brother's letter between smiles and tears, kissing the signature at the end—was she, the Alice Tudor of the woods? That grave, quick look was the glance of one accustomed to the world and its hazards. That mild reserve was the result of much experience, even at her age. Yes, it was Alice, but the woman, not the girl.

So Alice Tudor sailed for Boston, and all the men on board watched her for the sake of her pure, fearless beauty. She was approachable by all, admired by many, loved by at least one, Major Hartley, whose spirit crawled on the deck before her.

"What does she like??" asked some. "Neither wine, nor cards, nor merry talk." But the few unspoiled boys, the honest, lonely major, and the astonished sea captain found her tastes to be for simplicity, honesty, and for healthy, unfashionable amusements.

Alice had been a horsewoman in London. How they had clustered around her when she rode! But the close air of the card room, the restless, anxious spirits at the tables sickened and repelled her. Out on the ocean she would be on deck, would breathe the air, watch the ship, and welcome each portent of the sea. The porpoises and whales, the flying fish, the distant bergs and sails—these were for her. Not the low, dusky cabin, the pack of cards nor the ship's wine.

Health and good living, these she loved. These others loved in her. They were unusual; so much the more to be prized. "None of your frisky ladies," whispered the mate. "She eats the food, and finds no fault." "Egad," said the captain aside to Major Harley. "Watch her at the sways with the ship. See the color—the blowing hair. Were I twenty years younger—"

"Were I ten years younger," thought poor Harley.

And sometimes, as to all sterling natures, came to Alice the great melancholy of the sea, its eternal brooding. She would stand at the shrouds and gaze, with the sadness of centuries in her eyes, a lovely Sphinx, knowing no answers to her own questions. At such times Harley and the captain, or the mate, stood guard lest any should disturb her.

Her maid roused Alice that last morning, poor sick Christie, in whose voice for the first time was cheerfulness. "Boston harbor is in sight."

Alice dressed quickly, and went upon the deck. Her first view from the companionway was land, a low, green hillock rising from the water. She looked from south to north. There, scattered along, were more flat hills in groups or singly. Close at hand rose up in sharp contrast some rock inlets. On one of them was a lighthouse. Beyond, a channel opened. The ship was making for the entrance.

The soldiers were already on deck; some were even part way up the shrouds. One by one the officers came up on the quarter, but Alice did not see them. She stood at the bulwark, holding to a stay, and fixed her eyes upon the land. She saw the grasses waving, she smelt upon the breeze the odor of new hay. Island after island opened to her view as the ship beat its way along the channel. Fishermen in boats were close at hand. Cattle grazed upon the hillsides. It was peaceful, lovely, almost English.

The minutes passed unnoticed. The orders of the seamen tacking ship; the flapping of the canvas; the crowd of gesticulating soldiers, glad of land at last; even the old delight of wind in her face, of the rushing ship—all this made no impression. She thought no more of the coming reunion with her brother, ignored the group of officers behind, nay, at last even her whereabouts passed from her mind.

This was not regret; it was not memory—she lived again in another time, and saw its scenes. A black forest standing in white snow, all distance lost amidst trees, the sky shut out. And there on the snow was a young man toiling, famished to a shade, faint unto death. A dream, a nightmare of devotion, unselfishness, sacrifice. A test of other men by which they failed.

The roar of a cannon shattered her vision, and brought her to herself.

They reached the upper harbor. A little fortress was saluting; there were warships at a short distance, and sailboats moved on the water near at hand. The soldiers on the forecastle began to cheer. Alice looked beyond all, and saw rising from the water wharves and houses, cupulas, trees and spires. Her bosom rose and fell; her eyes shone. Boston!

The officers crowded behind her, pointed, asked, and talked. There was the flagship, there the battery. She did not hear. The noble ships of war she did not see. For her was only the town, where Frank had lived, where were his brother and his friends. She gazed and gazed, and could not have enough.

CHAPTER IX.—AN ARRIVAL.

Capt. Tudor met his sister when she landed upon Long Wharf. Alice's eyes were bright and eager as she glanced about her. Already from the ship she had recognized the Boston of Frank's description—the many steeples, the numerous wharves, the Trimount behind all. Now when on foot she found herself within the town itself, she looked for more of those signs, long familiar in her dreams. At the very first one stood before her.

From the wharf a street stretched on, bordered with buildings mostly of a public nature, shops, warehouses, taverns and the custom house. Several of them were handsome buildings, all were of a pleasing simpleness, proper to the main street of a colonial town. But at the end of the street, standing directly in the middle, was a building finer than the others, square-shouldered, dignified and strong.

Alice stopped and regarded it. "What is the matter?" asked her brother, but she did not turn from looking. The building was crowned with a bell canopy and supporting its pediment were two heraldic beasts, the lion and the unicorn.

"'Tis the Town House!" she said aloud.

"Ay," he answered, surprised. "How knew you, Alice?"

There were others in attendance, young officers come to meet the London belle. Each put in his pretty compliment to the town or to her inspiration, but their remarks ceased when she still stood motionless. First her fixed gaze was the look of one trying to recollect; then she put up her hand to her temple, and closed her eyes. "Oh!" she said suddenly, and turned to the right, looking again. From the broad street ran a narrow little alley. "There!" she cried.

Through the alley was visible, at a hundred yards, the end of another large building. "There is it," repeated Alice hurriedly. "I know the place."

"'Tis Faneuil Hall," said the brother.

"Yes," she said. Her breath was quicker, her cheeks were flushed as she turned to him. "George, come with me," she enjoined, and to her escort she said: "Gentlemen, I beg you to excuse me." She went quickly to the alley, leaving an astonished group gazing after her.

Her brother kept at her side. "What is it, Alice?" he asked again. "Do you really think—"

"It has all come back to me," she interrupted. "I can find the way to Frank's house. Do not ask me questions, but come." She walked with hasty step, and he, his interest increasing, went on with her.

At the end of the alley they saw the whole of Faneuil Hall. Alice cast but one glance at the stately building, passed its end, and found the waters of the Town Dock lying across the straight path. "But there is a drawbridge!" she cried. "Oh—there." A little to the right a drawbridge spanned the entrance of the dock; she crossed, and entered another alley in front. It led to a larger street running to right and left. Without hesitation she turned to the right. "We go on this," she said, "till we find the large house facing the harbor."

"Are you not——" began her brother, and checked herself. He walked at her side as she hurried on.

They went along the street as it curved to the right, following the water front. Frequent openings led down to the wharves, where useless shipping lay unrigged; to the left were streets running away into the town. Alice looked at each house. "There?" asked her brother as they came to one of larger size. "No," she answered. "That is of wood, and Frank's stood in its garden. But I know it is close at hand." With parted lips and eager eyes she pressed on, while he, wondering much, but constantly more excited kept pace.

Suddenly to the right the buildings opened to show the water, and to the left a large garden rose in a gentle slope. She saw and quickened her step. Then she stopped. "There," she whispered again.

A flagged walk ran from the iron gate of the garden to the front of a great stone house. Dark and grim it frowned upon her, but she looked at it and smiled. "There it is" she repeated, and clasped her hands.

They entered the gate and went along the flags. "The knocker is an eagle," she stated. "There is a great brass latch." As they mounted the steps to the porch her brother saw that she was right. He seized the knocker and rapped loudly; Alice stood waiting in suspense, with her eyes upon the heavily panelled door. Who would come?

The latch was raised; the door opened inward. A little old woman stood there looking out. Her face was wrinkled, her hair gray, and she wrapped her thin hands in the folds of her blue-checked apron. Alice looked for a moment, then she started forward holding out her hands. "Ann," she cried.

"Land save us!" exclaimed the little woman, retreating. Alice followed. "Ann," she said more gently. "Do not fear me. I come with news of Frank."

"Frank?" cried Ann loudly. Her mouth opened, she began to gasp. "Frank!" she repeated feebly. Some one came to the door at the right, and Alice turned to see a tall young man.

"Dickie!" she exclaimed, her face beaming.

At the same moment her brother spoke. "Ellery!" he cried. "So you live here?"

"Yes," answered Dickie, "and this is your sister?" He looked upon her in awkward astonishment, her grace, sweet face, but most her glance of undisguised affection, confusing him.

"I am Alice Tudor," she said. "Dickie, I know you better than you think. I knew your brother Frank."

"But Alice," said her brother. "His brother was drowned here years ago."

"No," she replied, "he was not drowned. He went away to the great woods; he lived there, and there I knew him."

"Not drowned," gasped some one in the room behind Dickie.

Dickie turned. "Uncle!" he said, feeling strange and afraid. "Here is such news."

Mr. Ellery sat in his chair, his hands on its arms, and though he tried to rise he shook, and could not. "Frank——" he repeated—"not drowned? What—what——?"

Dickie turned again suddenly, with joy in his face. "Then, where is he?" he demanded.

"He is dead," she answered, sadly. "He died—saving me."

Mr. Ellery gasped again and color came back to his face. "Dead?" he demanded, hoarsely. "Are you sure?"

"I am sure."

He rose now, though unsteadily. "Did you see his body?" he persisted.

"I saw his body," she answered quietly.

"I——" he said. "I——" He put up a hand to cover his mouth. "I am sorry," he finished. Ann, who had been listening closely, put her apron to her twitching face.

And Dickie, pale, hung his head. "Well," he said, "'tis the same."

"'Tis not the same!" cried Alice, with glowing face. "'Tis not at all the same! He saved my life; he gave himself up for me; by his means, and his only, am I now alive, Dickie," she said, with hands held out. "I took your brother from you. Will you not take a sister in return?"

He seized her hands, and clung to them. And, through her tears, watched this wonderful vision. None such had been in that house for nearly twenty years. Mr. Ellery, now quite recovered, stepped up affably to Captain Tudor.

"May I offer you and your sister," he asked, "a glass of wine?"

But Dickie and Alice continued to look at each other, he, with frequent bashful glances, astonished and confused, she with direct and beaming looks. She was enraptured, bright with delight at her inspiration, and at the same time reverently thankful, as one who receives a long-denied happiness. Moreover, Dickie pleased her; he was not unworthy of her anticipation. She pressed his hand. "Dickie," she said, softly. "Dickie, my new brother!" And he, seeing her surprising beauty, so warm toward him, so wonderfully pure, could have fallen at her feet.

It was all so new to Alice, so pleasant and so strange. To see the house, the portraits, and Frank's room; to see Dickie and find that she could love him; to find Ann, to look at Mr. Ellery and understand, in the light of all that Frank had told her, the greatness of his littleness—this fascinated her. But the afternoon was half spent, and she took her leave. Her brother brought her to the lodgings which he had prepared for her. She felt serenely thankful at her success and wished to quiet her excited heart, only to be alone and think.

But at the lodging a visitor was waiting, at the sight of whom Tudor gave a cry of welcome.

"Henry!" he exclaimed. "This is very kind! Alice, here is Captain Sotheran of ours to wait upon you, the friend of whom I wrote."

"Captain Sotheran does me much honor," she said.

But he had sufficient boldness to read her face, and in her approving glance gained confidence. "Britain," he said, "has transferred her capital. The king will come to Boston next."

"Pray, excuse me," she answered. "Or I myself must blush. And lest I should, be so kind as to excuse me, captain, for I am weary from my day." She left the two officers alone together, and Tudor burst into laughter.

"She herself must blush!" he repeated. "Egad, you were blushing, Henry, and like a schoolboy. Come, how do you like her?"

"Well!" replied Sotheran. "Well!" said I. "George——" He took Tudor by the arms. "She is all you described her, and more!"

They smiled together, the strong man and the gentle. They were perfect compliments, as Dickie at first sight had felt them to be. Each was the adornment of the other, for force and grace, firmness and pliancy, haughtiness and amiability, coolness and warmth, characterized the one and the other. In a word, they were the light infantry man and the grenadier. Each had his own strength, beauty and failing—of which last Sotheran's was (to the ordinary observer) his pride; Tudor's that trustfulness which is the weakness of an honest heart.

They went out. Alice, at her chamber window, sat for an hour, looking out upon a street of that town of which she had so often thought. Her emotions were strong within her. She was again in the New World; what fortune would it bring?

Happiness, the following days seemed to show. She cared not that Tory Boston was at her feet, that from the governor to Anthony Paddock the men admired her. She sought out Frank's friends and made them her own. And as she came to know her new acquaintances better, there opened before her a path of happiness as yet untrod by her, yet which for every woman is alluring. Capt. Sotheran, as her brother's dearest friend, became intimate at the little cottage where Alice, with Mrs. Draw, who had come with her from England, received her friends. The captain still belied his reputation. He was called haughty, cold, a master rather than a suitor of women. So in fact he seemed with others. But with Alice he was yielding and attentive, a student of her wishes. She learned from others their surprise at his unwonted manner; the distinction was flattering and pleasant.

Only two things troubled her. One was that Dickie, attracted like the other young Tories, was learning the London accomplishments which the officers had introduced. True, he drank never to excess, and in gaming invariably won, but the lure had been fatal to many another boy. Her second trouble—irritation, rather—was that from day to day was postponed her visit to the Ellery ropewalks. The manager, one day absent in the country, on the next too busy for an interview, constantly put off the visit for which she longed, while in the meantime the day was drawing near when for lack of hemp the walks must close. The manager himself interested her. Yet she had seen neither him nor the ropewalks, when that day arrived on which Gen. Gage secretly sent out to Cambridge and seized the colony's powder.

CHAPTER X.—THE SECOND OF SEPTEMBER.

The last hemp had been hackled and spun, the last cable bound in its coil. The last customer, a countryman, took it in his cart. The men watched him as he drove away. Forty spinners, and their work was done. The siege was finished, the three months were over. Now, like their fellows of the other walks, they were to go out into the town, work, if they might, in the charity brickyards, and stand in line for the donation committee's provisions. The end had been delayed, but it had come.

The bell rang for the last time. Pete, the foreman, came from the counting house door. "Men's," he said, "file up now for your pay. And the manager is to give a guinea extra to each married man, ten shillings to us that's single."

The manager stood at the counting-house door, looking, as they had always seen him, resolute and calm. The men fell into their file and walked up for their pay. Each looked him in the face and said his thanks. The manager shook each by the hand, and warned them to keep the peace of the town. Then in groups the men went away. Except for a few months of Humphrey's sickness some of them had worked there half their lives, and were not ashamed of tears. Some laughed recklessly, some swore bitterly. "Blood," muttered some as they thought of the soldiers, "must pay for this!"

The manager and Pete shut their great gates, and locked them with the heavy padlock. Roger, the manager's protege was with them. The two men faced each other and struck hands. Pete choked and could not speak; the other also was moved. In forty years the Ellery walks had not stopped work. They turned in opposite directions, and Roger kept at the manager's side to be presently dismissed.

"Go home," said his protector kindly. "Ask Nick if you can help him in any way, and wait until I come." Alone the manager walked toward the Common, busied with his thoughts.

He drew an audible breath at last, and raised his head. He looked about him, as a new man. "Myself again!" he said. "Now things will change." They were changed already. The buildings seemed finer, the streets broader, the very sky bluer as he walked along. With a different eye he looked each man in the face as he passed, and when he reached the Common he stood and surveyed it as one that had come into his heritage.

Bright was the sun on that September day, the grass was richest green, the tents gleamed white. Far as he saw were glinting arms in motion, and marching troops gave contrast to the musing herd that couched upon the slope. The regiments were exercising; in one place, where was firing at a mark, smoke puffed repeatedly, and the reports came to his ears against the wind. Upon the Mall were gentlemen and ladies, officers, Tores and even Whigs, comparing strongly in their homespun dress with those in gayer colors. From those nearer he heard laughter, and a strain of military music came. A holiday and careless scene it was to him who came there with a purpose.

He mingled with the crowd and sought his friends. They were not upon the Mall, he did not find them along its length. He saw Mistress Oliver with her little court, and Lady Harriet Leland, far eclipsing the provincial beauty with her admiring train. There were handsome Tory gentlemen and resplendent bucks and sparks; there were fine ladies in silks and laces scarcely more soberly decked for the morning promenade than for an evening entertainment. But nowhere did he see the form he sought. At last by the firing squad he perceived a little group, and hastened thither.

There were Rodman and Barbara, with Tudor close at hand. There stood great lumbering Dickie, and by his side a graceful figure. The manager halted; none of them had seen him. That was Alice, looking brightly into Dickie's face. A youthful form, a woman's eye and serious mouth—no spoiled beauty, no sophisticated London belle. Here there was none to court or flatter; she was at ease. She was in health, her cheeks said that; with friends, and with such friends! Therefore she was happy. The manager as he looked upon her, felt his bosom warm.

He hesitated to speak to her. How should he speak; what should he say? How could he make her know him?

Tudor had been showing off his company to Barbara, and with small success. The target, at no great distance, was little marred; Tudor was vexed. Worse than that, a lazy countryman who had sold his produce and wandered on the Common to see the soldiers, leaned against a tree and laughed. "Why, Cap'n," was his final taunt, "your men couldn't hit a barn, let alone a house. I shouldn't care to be fishin' out there on the Back Bay. B'gosh! three-quarters of your bullets hit the water."

The men were angry, and muttered. Tudor saw that Barbara struggled with a laugh, while Rodman was studying the ground. "Well," he demanded of the countryman, "could you do as well?"

"As well? Gosh! As well? Naow, Cap'n, if my boy Tom, that's only 15, couldn't hit that target every time, at this little distance, I'd whop him good!"

Barbara turned away suddenly. Tudor flushed. "Corporal," he said sharply, "bring three muskets. Now, my man, you shall give me a proof of your shooting."

"One gun'll do," said the fellow, undisturbed. "But I'll load it myself." He watched the men offer their guns eagerly to the corporal. "Guess your men, Cap'n, don't like to have me laffin' at 'em. I'll take this one." He balanced it on his hand. "Lord! what a heavy thing! Loaded? Well then." He fired at a tree and watched the result. "Kicks like a mule. No wonder, Cap'n, our men can't shoot. Twice too much pawder to the ball. Now, if you please, I'll show you what."

He loaded; a village wit he seemed to be, and kept on with his talking. "We use balls half the weight of these. Go jes' as far, Cap'n, kill jes' as quick. Save pawder, save lead, save weight in marchin'. Means a lighter gun. My gun to home weighs two pounds less'n this, I swear naow. These guns are all right on parade, I guess, but marchin' in a rough country——"

Tudor cut him short. "You are loaded. Let me see you shoot."

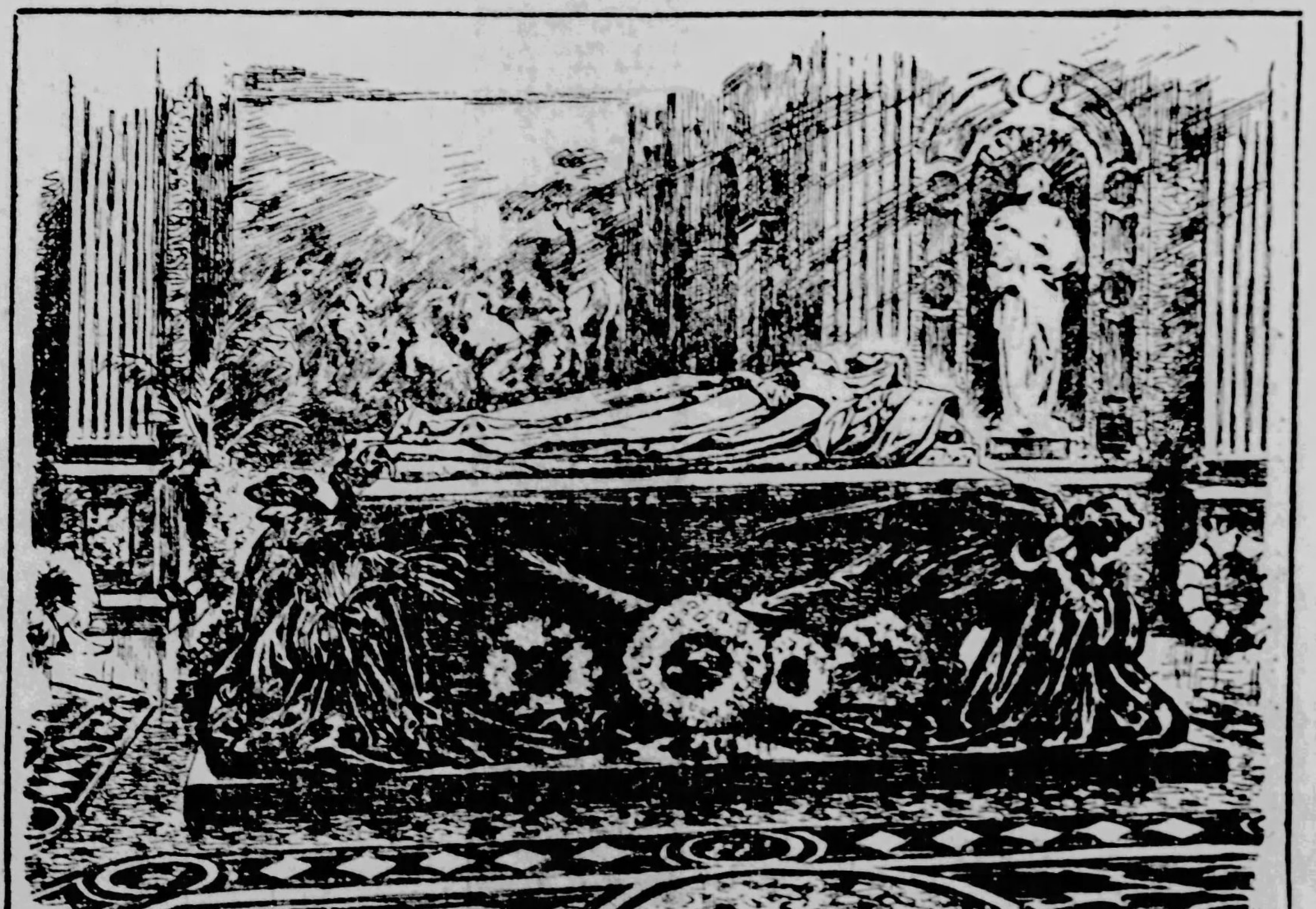
The countryman raised the gun. "Where, then? In the center?"

"Yes."

The yokel aimed. The soldiers craned their necks to see; Barbara, Rodman, Dickie and Alice pressed nearer. The fellow fired and dropped the butt upon the ground. Alice clapped her hands. "A bullseye!"

"B'gosh!" said the grinning fellow, looking around. "You's pretty, my lady, and see well. Where's that fellow going? Come back, corp'ral. Can't you see the hole?" He loaded again, rattling the ramrod in and out the barrel. His lazy motions seemed now as quick as sight. His eyes snapped. "Cap'n, can your men load as quick as this? Stand away, corp'ral. I'll show you naow. Mark, Cap'n. Just above the other hole." He fired, and Alice cried again to her broth-

Queen Victoria's Effigy in Frogmore Mausoleum



On the first anniversary of Queen Victoria's death the beautiful mausoleum, near Windsor, in which the queen rests with her consort, was opened for the private memorial service, attended by King Edward and the royal family. The illustration from the London Daily Graphic, shows the recumbent effigy of the queen, designed by Baron Marochetti. Hardly any description can convey a sense of the beauty of the interior of the mausoleum, with its glow of purple, crimson and green marbles, with the bronze and white of the sculptured figures.—New York Herald.

FRESH WATER SPONGES POLLUTE.

That certain sponges can do a great deal of harm is now maintained by a French scientist. According to him, the water supply of some cities and towns has been polluted by them and the water supply of others may be polluted if steps are not taken to prevent it.

Sponges of this kind are found only in fresh water, and are known as "cornacuspongiae." A close examination shows that each of the various parts of such a sponge is composed of three layers. First, there is a flattened layer of epithelial cells, which covers the outer surface; next, there is a digestive layer of cells, each of which is surrounded by a collar, from which projects a little thong or whip, and, finally, between these two there is a third layer, containing the reproductive cells, as well as the spicules and fibres, which form the skeleton.

In some sponges the spicules are composed of silica and in others of calcium carbonate.

After some time sponges of this type decay, and if the water inhabited by them is used for drinking purposes the pollution caused by them is likely, according to the French scientist, to prove injurious to the public health, and therefore he recommends that the water be cleared of such sponges wherever it is possible to do so.

There are sponges of this kind in many rivers and ponds in this country.—New York Herald.

er: "George, he has done it." The second hole was close above the first.

"Shale I fire again?" asked the countryman.

Tudor stood blank, but recovered himself well. He turned to Rodman and smiled. "This is such shooting as your Mr. Forrest's. Or as Frank's, Alice."

She shook her head. "Not at all," she declared.

"No?" asked her brother.

"Not at all," agreed Rodman. "To hit something moving is far more difficult."

"I can do that, too," said the yokel. He loaded the gun again. "What shall I hit?"

"Give the gun to me," said the manager from behind.

They turned to him, but he did not look at them. He took the gun from the countryman and gazed out on the water. There were, as always, gulls upon the bay, fishing, screaming and quarreling. Some floated on the water, some swept across the line of sight. None suited him. They watched him as he frowned and looked. Alice, with a little gasp, crept up to her brother and put her hand in his. Tudor glanced at her an instant, smiling. "This is Dickie's manager," he said.

"No," she whispered, in a tone of awe.

A gull detached itself from the rest, heading for the harbor. It came directly at the group, flying high, meaning to pass overhead, going with speed before the wind. It was the hardest shot the bird could present. While it was yet some 40 yards away, the manager raised his gun and on the instant fired. The gull was struck on the breast, seemed to crumble like paper, and fell a mass of feathers. Tudor, the soldiers, even Rodman and the countryman cried out.

The manager gave the gun to the corporal and turned to his friends. Barbara smiled, Dickie cried "Bravo!" The manager paid no attention. Alice stood by her brother, shaking and pale. Her eyes were fixed upon the manager's, fear was visible in her face. He stepped to her and held out his hands. He spoke, himself much moved.

"Do you not know me?"

"Frank," she cried, and clung to him trembling.

There they stood together, crowned with happiness. She gazed at him through tears, her soul in her eyes; between her parted lips scarce passed the fluttering breath. And he, after so long watching, so long waiting, after such time at last himself again, at last with her could scarce command the emotion of his breast. For moments thus they stood, forgetful of all else, beside each other. Then Dickie, almost falling, tottered near; Barbara, Rodman, Tudor utterly astonished, drew close——

A bugle blew, paused not, but still blared, insistent and alarming. Then the clamor of drums struck upon the ear; the long roll rose from each regimental quarter. The staring soldiers snatched their rattling arms. The sounds forced themselves on Tudor's unwilling senses. He turned perplexed. An adjutant came running, stopped at a distance, and shouted:

"Capt. Tudor!" he cried. "Bring your men in. The colonials are marching on the town!" He turned and hastened back.

Tudor saw that the Common was in confusion. A platoon passed at the double; mounted officers dashed back and forth. The artillery horses, summoned from their exercise, came on the gallop, buckles and harness ringing. Tudor seized Frank's hand and wrenched it once, then sprang to his men. In another instant he and his company were hastening to their regiment.

Dickie staggered to his brother, and looked him in the face. "What?" he asked. "Frank?"

"She is fainting," cried Barbara.

Frank caught Alice as her strength failed. He raised her on his arm. Then he met Dickie's eye. "Dear boy!" he said. But the sounds from the troops were not to be disregarded. Some one again shouted: "The colonials are coming!" In one glance Frank surveyed the Common, the soldiers in a swarming mass, the pleasure seekers flying. Again he looked at the unconscious Alice.

A voice cried "Rodman!"

It was Dr. Warren walking rapidly with other Whigs of influence. He beckoned Rodman. "I shall need you," he called. Rodman, with a last glance at his new-found friend, went after the doctor. The noise of the troops ceased; the heavy sound of moving cannon came. Two men passed close at hand, the governor, anxious and perplexed, and the lieutenant governor, Oliver, his wig awry, as from a hurried journey.

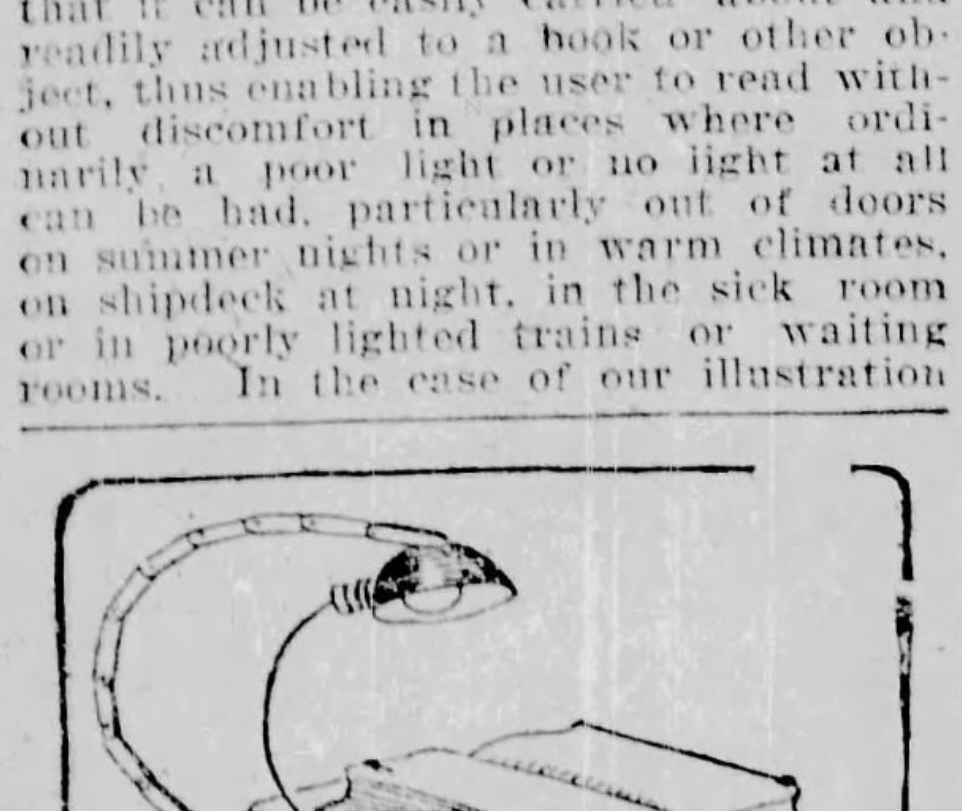
"'Tis not a mad mob," Frank heard him say; "but determined. They are marshalled in order. You must not think of sending troops against them." They passed on.

Frank turned to his brother and placed Alice, now first moving, in his arms. "Take her home, Dickie—Barbara!" he took both her hands and kissed them. "Take care of her, I must go," he hastened after Rodman.

(To Be Continued.)

HANDY LIGHTING DEVICE.

The primary object of the invention illustrated below is to produce a lighting device which occupies such a small space that it can be easily carried about and readily adjusted to a book or other object, thus enabling the user to read without discomfort in places where ordinarily a poor light or no light at all can be had, particularly out of doors on summer nights or in warm climates, on shipdeck at night, in the sick room or in poorly lighted trains or waiting rooms. In the case of our illustration



it is attached to a pulpit to afford the preacher plenty of light for reading without injuring the eyes of the congregation by the glaring rays of an ordinary light. With the improved storage batteries recently introduced very little discomfort is occasioned in carrying the entire apparatus to produce the light, the standard which supports the light being flexible and folding inside the case which carries the battery. When needed for lighting purposes the support is opened and clamped on the book or paper, throwing the light just where it is most useful. Of course, for the purpose of pulpit lighting a larger size of apparatus is necessary than for individual use, the latter concentrating the rays on a much smaller surface than the former, but the same general idea answers for both purposes. A switch is provided for turning off the current when not in use. The inventor is Burton S. Philbrook, of New York city.

A MODERN INSTANCE.

"Remember," said the Boston boy's uncle, "that children should be seen and not heard."

"My dear sir," was the courteous rejoinder; "that is one of the theories whose fallacy has long since been admitted by civilized nations. The Emperor of China is about the only person in the world who gives it serious consideration."—Washington Star.

A Bright Detective.

A Kansas City man's full dress suit was stolen one night recently, and the detective who was sent to investigate the case asked: "What color was it?"

YOU MUST HATCH eggs before you can raise poultry. Our SURE HATCH INCUBATORS are made for that purpose. They are doing the work for thousands. Send for big free catalog showing photos of those using the machine. Address nearest office. Sure Hatch Incb. Co., Clay Center, Neb., Columbus, O.

"LUCKY"

Is often the name given by careless and thoughtless people to those who are careful and thoughtful. "What a lucky woman," is said of one whose health and beauty proclaim her free from womanly diseases. The luck often consists in her having thoughtfully considered the merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and proved its ability to cure the diseases peculiar to her sex.

"Favorite Prescription" is a reliable medicine for the cure of womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"I had poor health for nine years," writes Mrs. Armintie Watkins, of Acme, Kanawha Co., W. Va. "Had female weakness, was very irregular and would suffer untold misery. Our family doctor did not do me any good and I concluded to write to you. When I wrote I had no idea that I would ever get well, but when your letter reached me I began to have hope. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's medicines as directed and began to improve in strength. I was soon able to do the work for my family of six. I took eight bottles, three of 'Favorite Prescription' and five of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of 'Pellets.'"

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Recent Literature.

The following new volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named:

From Funk & Wagnalls, 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

The Color of His Soul, by Mrs. Zoe Anderson Norris, is a novel with a purpose—to show the insincerity of the average social reformer and the evil done to humanity by this class of agitators.

Infant Salvation, by Dr. J. M. Frey, is a theological book, taking the ground that all children who die in infancy enter the kingdom of heaven.

From A. M. Robertson, San Francisco:

Footsteps of the Padres, by Charles Warren Stoddard, is a book on California during the years following the discovery of gold. It is very readable, and the illustrations are valuable.

California Violets, by Grace Hibbard, is a volume of poems, musical in diction, and sweet and dainty in sentiment.

From Hinds & Noble, Cooper Institute, New York:

How to Attract and Hold an Audience, by Dr. J. Berg Eisenwein, head of the English department in the Pennsylvania Military College, is a valuable book, whose contents are described by its title.

From the Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago:

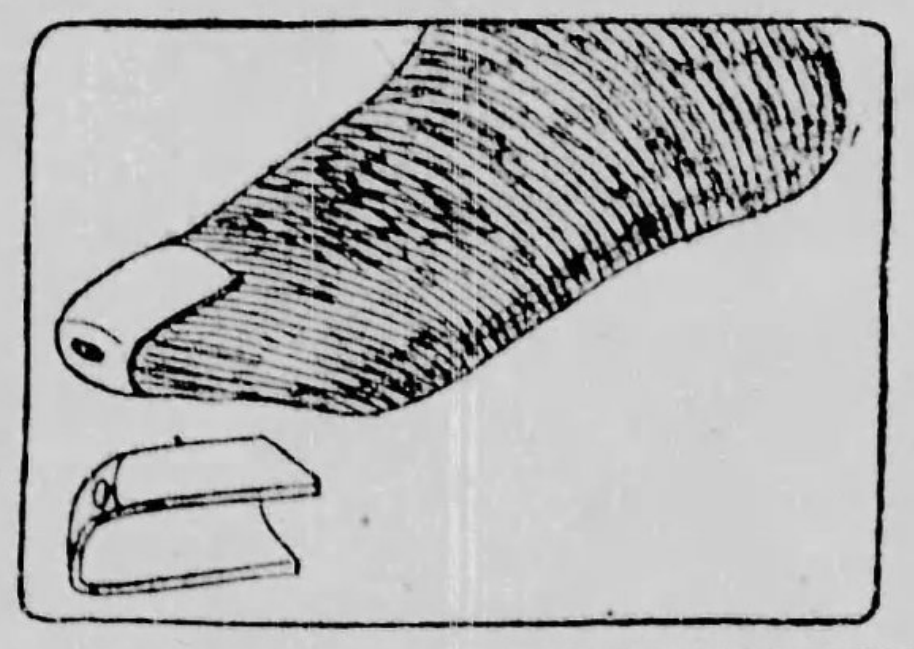
Musings by Camp Fire and Wayside is a book of papers written by the late Dr. Wm. C. Gray, former editor of The Interior. In trees, flowers, lakes, streams, birds and animals he found inspiration for the helpful sermons, wise philosophy and beautiful thoughts included in the volume.

From R. H. Russell, 3 West 29th st., New York:

If I Were King, by Justin Huntley McCarthy, is a romantic novel, based on the play of the same name, which has been so remarkably successful this season. There are 24 excellent illustrations.

SHIELD FOR STOCKINGS.

About the first place a stocking begins to wear out is at the point of the big toe, and it is to protect the stocking from such wear as much as possible that Thomas E. Somerville, of Chicago, Ill., has designed the shield shown in the drawing. The device comprises a guard made of a single piece of flexible, soft leather, such as chamois, formed to shield the side and tip of that portion of a stocking which covers the first toe when on the wearer's foot, the seam necessary to secure the proper formation being



positioned over the outer part of the nail, so that no inconvenience is occasioned by it. A U-shaped clip of spring wire is secured to that portion of the margin of the guard which lies between the first and second toes, the spring serving to close the guard over the ball of the toe and secure it in place. The guard fits snugly over the toe, but because of the lightness of the leather and the position of the spring between the toes the inventor claims that no discomfort will be occasioned by the wearer. As the shield is found to wear unevenly it is made with a re-enforcing strip or patch placed at that portion which is most liable to wear. This reinforcement is secured in position by cement, and may be easily renewed if required.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

WOMEN AND THEIR WAYS.

Queen Helena of Italy, who is a skilled artist, has been elected a member of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome.

Mrs. David B. Stamp, of Finchville, N. Y., who celebrated her one hundred and eighth birthday recently, lived at Fishkill when Robert Fulton's steamboat made its first trip.

Mrs. Gen. Miles has had named in her honor a woman's auxiliary army post in Washington, the name given the organization being Mary Sherman Miles Auxiliary.

Mme. Christine Nilsson has two of her rooms in Madrid decorated in a rather novel fashion. The bedchamber is papered with leaves of music from the operas in which she has sung, and the dining room with the hotel bills she has collected in her tours through the world.

Sarah Bernhardt says that she rehearsed Cleopatra 500 times before it was finally presented to an audience.

Women are more and more patronizing life insurance, and many of the companies maintain a woman's department, presided over by a female superintendent. The statistics indicate that business women and women of great wealth are the principal patrons.

No Woman Wrote Them.

"Why did the court refuse to accept that woman's letters as evidence?"

"It was decided that they were not genuine."

"Didn't the handwriting experts declare that she wrote them?"

"Yes, but there was evidence to the contrary."

"What was it?"

"The letters contained no postscripts."—New York Herald.

Finally, Brethren.

Forevermore let Hope be ours—
Let's live without regret,
And if we do not reap the flowers
We'll sleep beneath 'em yet!
—Atlanta Constitution.

DID NOT KNOW LINCOLN

Pension Office Clerk Ignored the President When He Called.

During the early weeks of his occupation of the White House Lincoln often found time for an unannounced visit to one of the departments, in the discharge of some helpful task which he did not elect to intrust to others, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. It was an errand of this sort which, one hot afternoon in the early summer of 1861, caused his unexpected appearance at the headquarters of General Winfield Scott. He looked the picture of weariness and disgust, and, without waiting for the general to welcome him, sank heavily into the first chair to which he came.

"Keep your seat, general," said the President, as, with a huge bandanna, he wiped the dust and moisture from his face. "It is too hot to stand on ceremony. I have only dropped in to tell you that I have learned something new to-day."

"What is that, Mr. President?" asked General Scott, a look of surprise still lingering on his face.

"That it is a great thing to be an office-holder," Mr. Lincoln went on. "Since 9 o'clock this morning I have been trying my best to get an audience with a clerk in the pension office, but without success. I have been upstairs and downstairs, from the ground floor to the attic, half a dozen times, and I am completely fagged out."

"Pardon me, Mr. President," General Scott broke in, "but it is rather an uncommon thing for the President of the United States to become a solicitor of pensions. When you have any business of that kind demanding attention, send it to me, and my secretary here will be glad to attend to it, without delay."

The secretary in question was Colonel, afterwards Major-General, Schuyler Hamilton, and it is he who tells the story.

"I am sure the claim is a just one," the President continued, unmindful of the President's interruption, "for I have gone over the papers in the case with care." Here he drew a bulky package from one of his pockets. "The applicant is the widow of a corporal who was killed by the Indians. She should have had her money long ago, but nobody seems to have taken any interest in the case. She has been haunting the White House almost daily for weeks. I am resolved to wind the matter up one way or another to-day. I have promised the poor woman an answer at 4 o'clock, and she is waiting for me over at the White House. How long do you think it would take you, colonel," addressing Hamilton, "to get this case through the pension office?"

"It should be done in half an hour," replied Hamilton, as he glanced over the papers to see if they were in proper form.

"Go ahead, my son," said the President, "and I will wait for you here."

Five minutes later Hamilton was addressing the commissioner of pensions.

"Did you see a tall, dark-complexioned man here to-day?" he asked. "He wore a linen duster and slouch hat, and was interested in the pension of a woman whose husband was killed in the Seminole war."

"Oh, yes, I remember the man," was the reply. "He said he was a lawyer from somewhere out West."

"Well," said Hamilton, "you have got yourself into a pretty fix. That man is President Lincoln, and I have just promised him that I would bring him an answer from you inside of half an hour."

This brief announcement wrought an instant change in the pension office. Bells were rung and heads of divisions sent for, while clerks and messengers ran here and there at the seeming peril of life and limb. Before the expiration of the promised half-hour, Hamilton placed the final papers, duly signed and executed, in the hands of the President. He looked them over carefully, to make sure that they were right, and then, with a quizzical smile, asked:

"Can you tell me, colonel, how it is that I was so long and failed, and you were so short and succeeded?"

"To speak frankly, Mr. President," said Hamilton, "I regret to say you are not known by sight in the pension office."

KING EDWARD'S TITLES.

Since King Edward VII. came to the throne he has had added to his title a long list of new names which hereafter will go down to the future reigning sovereigns. Edward the Confessor was the first "king of the English," but to this title William I. added "Patron of the Normans." His son changed the title to "King of the English and Duke of the Normans," adding "Dei Gratia." Henry I. was not satisfied with this and added "Duke of Aquitaine," and when John conquered Ireland he added "King of Ireland." Henry VIII. had "Defender of the Faith" added to his title by the Pope; since then all English monarchs have appropriated the initials "F. D." To Henry VIII. also is due the alteration of the terms of addresses. Until 1527 "Your Highness was good enough for the king, but Henry insisted on "Your Majesty," and the term still remains with us.

When James I. ascended the throne "King of Scotland" was added, and to him also is due the "Most Sacred Majesty." With George III. came the title of "King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and France, and Defender of the Faith." The late Queen Victoria had "Empress of India added to her title, and "Ind. Imp." is now on our modern coinage. Edward VII. has still further added to the English monarchial titles, and is now "King of all the British Dominions Beyond the Seas."—London Tatler.

Pigeon Post.

Pending the general institution of wireless telegraphy systems, a pigeon post is doing great service between Los Angeles, Cal., and Avalon, on Santa Catalina island, in the Pacific, 50 miles away, a distance that the pigeons cover in an hour. Messages by the bird route, however, cost from 50 to 75 cents each.

Dog's Teeth.

De Style—He pulled fifteen teeth from me.

Gunbasta—He's no dentist.

De Style—I know it, but he pried open the dog's mouth and yanked him off.—New York Herald.

COFFEE EYES.

It Attacks Many Persons There.

To illustrate how coffee can affect the eyes the words of a lady in Woodland, Ia., are quoted.

"I was brought up to believe that tea was injurious but was allowed to drink coffee from childhood. Ever since I can remember I have been subject to severe attacks of headache, otherwise my health was pretty good until a short time ago my eyes became affected; they ached and pained me continually and were often badly inflamed. I also had queer, dizzy feelings in my head almost continually.

One time we were obliged to do without milk or cream for a few weeks, and not relishing my coffee clear I left off its use. In a short time I was surprised to find my eyes greatly improved, and I felt better in every way, still I did not mistrust the coffee, and began its use as soon as we got cream again. Within a few days my eyes were worse than ever. Then I resolved to quit coffee absolutely and take up Postum. This I did and my eyes quickly recovered.

My experience shows that while coffee caused headache and eye trouble Postum Food Coffee does not produce any bad effects whatever and is greatly strengthening and nourishing." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

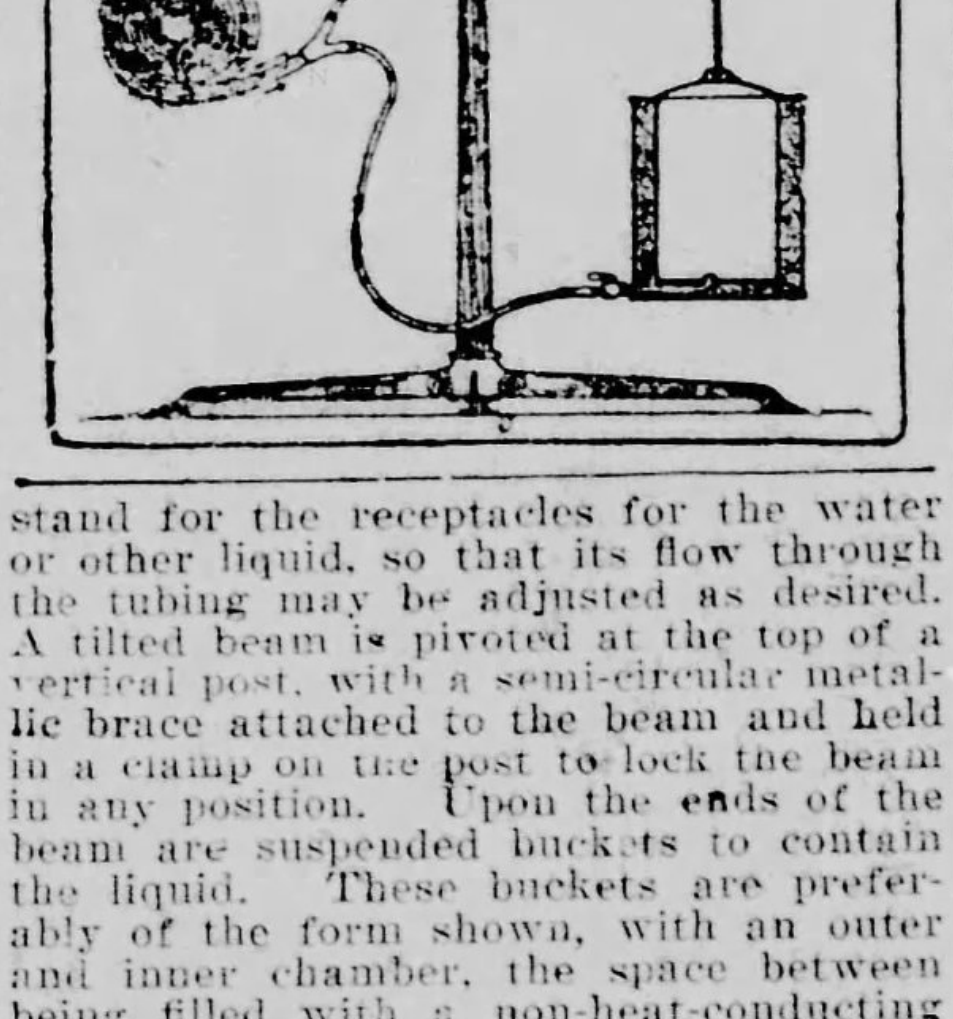
My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

FOR FEVER TREATMENT.

The invention illustrated herewith has been designed by Charles H. Jones, of Emepe, Arizona, for the treatment of fevers, cold water or other suitable liquid being made to circulate through coils of rubber tubing placed around the body of the patient whose temperature is to be reduced. The object of the invention is to provide a light portable



stand for the receptacles for the water or other liquid, so that its flow through the tubing may be adjusted as desired. A tilted beam is pivoted at the top of a vertical post, with a semi-circular metallic brace attached to the beam and held in a clamp on the post to lock the beam in any position. Upon the ends of the beam are suspended buckets to contain the liquid. These buckets are preferably of the form shown, with an outer and inner chamber, the space between being filled with a non-heat-conducting packing, which serves to maintain the temperature at the lowest possible point. At the base of each bucket one end of the tubing is attached, with a valve to control the flow of the liquid from one bucket to the other. If the cooling agent were allowed to remain stationary in proximity to the heated body the temperature of the liquid would be reduced much sooner than by constantly renewing it by keeping up the flow through the tubes. The tubing may be of any desired length, and is arranged either in coils or lengthwise of the patient's body, as the physician directs, and by reversing the position of the buckets the liquid is made to flow back and forth as long as necessary.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

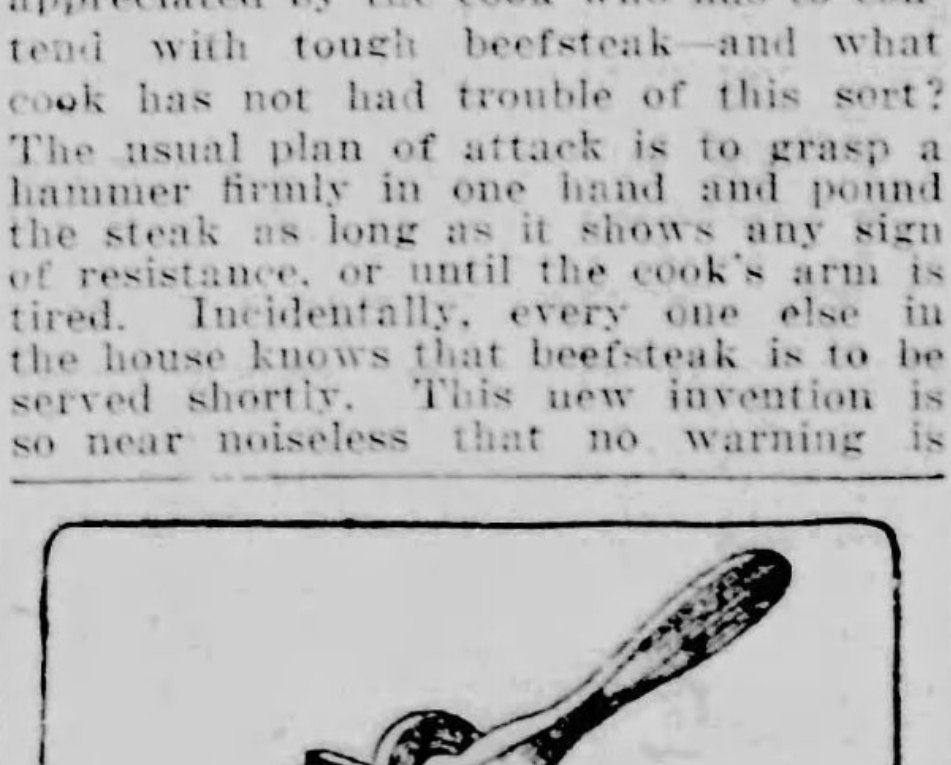
as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

TENDER BEEFSTEAK IS NOW INSURED

In the illustration is shown a handy little implement, which will be much appreciated by the cook who has to contend with tough beefsteak—and what cook has not had trouble of this sort? The usual plan of attack is to grasp a hammer firmly in one hand and pound the steak as long as it shows any sign of resistance, or until the cook's arm is tired. Incidentally, every one else in the house knows that beefsteak is to be served shortly. This new invention is so near noiseless that no warning is



given beyond the kitchen as to what is coming, and in its operation little if any fatigue is felt. The operating parts of the machine are mounted on a broad, flat base, with a horizontal U-shaped clamp for engaging the edge of the kitchen table, a screw underneath to complete the fastening. Upon spindles projecting from the side of the frame are mounted two broad sector-shaped members, having teeth cut in the same ratio to mesh closely together as the sectors swing on their pins. Stops on the frame prevent the crushing members turning far enough to become disconnected. In operation the meat to be made tender is introduced between the rocking members and the handle which operates the crusher is moved back and forth to draw the meat in between the teeth and crush the fibers until it is tender. Rudolph Stone, of Catawba, Wis., is the patentee.

A Change of View.

The Cook—Mr. Smith says you are a perfect fright.

The Pretty Parlor Maid—He's a hateful old thing, anyway.

The Cook—I heard him say so to Mrs. Smith.

The Pretty Parlor Maid—That's different. Do you know, I think Mr. Smith a most agreeable gentleman.—Boston Transcript.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Girdled Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—I have seen trees girdled by rabbits treated as follows: Take the bark from other trees, or part of the same trees, being careful to get the same kind of bark, and be sure to get the inner fiber of bark; cut in strips long enough to reach across the girdled spot and to come to a point in the bark of the tree on both sides of the girdled spot; cut strips about one-half to one inch wide, according to size of tree and width of spot to cover; place strips of bark and bind securely, as in grafting. I have seen it successfully done and hope the readers needing such a remedy may find it the same.—J. H. C., West Shokan, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is a cure for fruit trees that have been girdled by rabbits or otherwise: As soon as it thaws out, take and put on at least one inch thick of mud (or earth); tie it on with rags or paper. It will form new bark, even if it is girdled one foot in length, and the bark all off. I told this to a friend last winter, who had 30 trees girdled, some very bad, and he saved 27 by the above treatment.—F. H. K., Kewanna, Ind.

Mange in Dogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Mr. C. N. B. wished a recipe for mange in dogs. If it is just the common red mange, use compound tincture of benzoin twice a day on the sore spots, and it will quickly heal them up. If this fails, it is not the red mange. Then use whale oil and sulphur, worked into a salve, on the sore.—T. S. M., Columbia City, Ind.

Lime on Corn Land.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of Feb. 6, L. D. S., of Slaty Fork, W. Va., asks whether lime is good as a fertilizer. Yes, it is good for corn ground, about four barrels to the acre. Have it well air slacked before putting on, and sow broadcast after planting. I don't think it as good as some other fertilizers, but he can try an acre or so for an experiment. It will help grass ground.—J. E. L., Exeter, Neb.

That Ailing Pig.

Editor Farmstead:—I will say to A Constant Reader, that I once had a pig about that age given to me. When I got him, he acted just as you describe at feeding time. He would lie down, squeal and kick as if he were dying. I gave him a teaspoonful of ground ginger in his slop two or three times a day for three days, and he had only one such spell after the first day, and grew well, fattened well, and was the largest pig we killed, though younger.—H. K. D., Horton's Bay, Mich.

Good Dogs and Worthless.

Editor Farmstead:—I saw in The Blade that the cost of dogs is as much apiece as 60 hens. It is true some dogs are dear property, while other dogs are valuable. I have a dog that is worth as much as a boy for doing chores, such as fetching the cows and horses, and driving stock. He is an excellent hunter, and killed 40 groundhogs in the year 1900. He was only one year old then. He has killed enough rats and other vermin, which would have destroyed enough to keep the 60 hens. It pays to keep a good dog, but a poor dog is dear at any price.—T. S. M., Columbia City, Ind.

Lice on Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—For lice on cattle, I have often used unguentous ointment. A piece the size of a walnut for a grown creature, and in proportion for calves, rubbed into the hollow on the back of the head, is sufficient to kill every nit and louse on the animal. Or you can bore a half-inch hole into the stanchion, just where the neck of the cow comes, and fill this with ointment. There will be no trouble with the lice while it lasts.—J. F. P.

A Gnawing Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of The Blade please tell me what is a good cure for a horse which is always gnawing on the harness when hitched up?—F. D., Lake county, Ind.

Smut in Corn.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been a reader of The Blade for some time, and enjoy it very much. Will some one please tell me, through the columns of your paper, what will kill smut in corn. I have heard that to soak the seed corn in diluted vitriol water would do it. If any of the readers have tried it, will you please let me know, or if anyone knows of any remedy for it, I would like to know what it is.—W. F. J., Yuma, Colo.

A Running Sore.

Editor Farmstead:—My cow has been swollen in front of the ear ever since last spring, and about three months ago her ear began to run, and has been running ever since. Will some one tell me what to do for her? She eats well.—S. C. W., Peach Tree, N. C.

Shoe Wound on Colt.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a colt that was hurt a year ago. It lay down under the mare, and she put the heel cork of her shoe under the left eye, in the bulge. It is through into the nostril, and is a running sore. Will some surgeon please give a cure, through The Blade, for it?—E. W. Edon, O.

Sores on Horse's Leg.

Editor Farmstead:—I bought a horse a few months ago. His right fore leg, from his knee down, has been breaking out in sores. He was this way when I got him, and does not seem to get any better, and does no seem to pick up in flesh. He has had good timothy hay to eat and a change to good oats straw. I have been feeding him corn three times a day, and a change to oats, and have worked him but very little. I have given him about three ounces of Fowler's solution of arsenic altogether, and have been taking good care of him. These sores come, scab over, pick the scab off, and a chunk of matter will come out. They seem to stay, and another will come right beside the first one, and they are pretty thick from his knee down. I notice a few above his knee just lately. Will some one tell me what to do?—A. B. B., Aldine, Ind.

Spreading Sore.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to know what is the matter with my bull, which is one year old and has a spreading sore on the left hind leg, about the hock joint. It seems not to be very deep, and has dry scabs on it. All the hair is off. He licks it all the time. It has been there about five or six weeks. I would like to have a remedy for it, if any one can inform me.—H. E., Bedford, Ind.

Turkey Cholera.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some experienced raisers give me their experience in curing turkey cholera?—D. M., Eaton Rapids, Mich.

A Sore Leg.

Editor Farmstead:—Last fall, my horse's leg swelled and he became very lame for a few days. The lameness went out, and it did not seem to hurt him, but it still swells up when he stands in the stable, but partly goes down when he is worked. When it first swelled, a yellow matter oozed out of it. Will some one please inform me, through the columns of your paper, the cause and give a remedy?—T. J. E., Greenfield, Ind.

Alfalfa.

Editor Farmstead:—May I ask some practical farmer, through your valuable paper, about the culture and nature of alfalfa? Can it be successfully raised in the extreme northwest part of Ohio and on white clay land? Is it hard on land, or is it the nature of clover? When should it be sown, and how much seed does it require per acre? How should the ground be prepared for seeding?—S. S. H., Kunkle, O.

Cow Peas.

Editor Farmstead:—If cow peas were sowed early and then cut, would they sprout up again and be good as fertilizer?—W. C. M., Mason, W. Va.

A Locoed Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a horse that my neighbors say is locoed by eating loco weed, or crazy weed, as it is called. Is there any cure for it, and what is the cure? By answering this in your valuable paper, you will greatly oblige a 30-odd years' subscriber.—I. H., Val Verde, Cal.

We have always understood that loco poisoning is incurable. If any reader knows a cure we shall be glad to publish it.

Horse Going Down.

Editor Farmstead.—I have a three-year-old gelding. He became foul; I treated him for that; then he refused to eat. He has run down very thin, and now has symptoms of lung fever. His mane and tail have fallen out. He has been ailing since last September, and is gradually going down. Can any one tell me what ails him and give me a remedy?—D. K., Russett, W. Va.

Sheep Disease.

Editor Farmstead:—I have of late years been troubled with a disease in my flock of sheep, composed of breeding ewes, about 25 to 30 head. Four years ago one of them was taken with blindness. She was apart from the flock in the yard; I went up to her. She appeared very nervous, and ran straight into the fence, then turned and came up to me, not seeing me. She stopped and was all of a tremble. I stood still and put my hand on her. She stood a few moments, then went into convulsions. She fell in a severe fit, which lasted some minutes. These convulsions lasted two or three days; then there was a copious discharge from the nostrils, and heavy breathing with drooping ears and dull disposition. She lay in the barn some two weeks, and died. On examination, I found the lungs nearly rotten, with patches filled with cheesy puss that resembled tuberculosis. I should like to know whether that is the trouble or whether there is some other disease in my flock. They are in good condition and healthy, apparently. The next winter I lost two with the same symptoms and conditions. Last winter three died, and those three ewes held seven lambs. The other day another was taken. I am an old farmer, 68 years old, kept sheep all my days, but it beats me. The best ones are the ones that suffer. They are not overfed, have good hay and stalks, plenty of water and exercise. If any one can inform me what the trouble is and how to avoid it, they will receive my sincere thanks.—L. S., Berville, Mich.

An Ailing Bull.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a Hereford bull, six years old. Last March he was taken with stiffness so he could not get down to his feed in a box which was on the ground. Later a lump raised on his left foreleg close to his body on the inside of the leg. The lump was about the size of a man's head. I cut it with a knife, and it ran till it went away. Later he began to swell from his shoulders to his hip bone. This occurred on the left side, and I cut him in twenty-seven places, which all ran matter and yellow water. These are now all healed except one place and that is next to his hip. It continues to run. His appetite is good. What ails him, and what can I do for him?—D. K., Russett, W. Va.

A Horse's Stomach.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some of my friends who read The Blade give me a full description of the horse's stomach—how it should appear, including color, when in perfect health, whether it is lined all over on the inside or just partly?—J. E. L., Exeter, Neb.

STAGGERS IN HORSES.

Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin on Cerebritis.

A new bulletin from the Kansas Experiment station, at Manhattan, Kan., says: Serious losses in this and adjoining states are occurring at the present time as a result of feeding wormy, mouldy corn, either when it is fed as a grain ration or when obtained by pasturing in the stalk fields, or when fed upon the cut corn fodder.

"The disease is an inflammation of the brain or spinal cord and its coverings (meninges), associated with a breaking down of the nerve tissue of the brain. It is popularly called "staggers," or "mad staggers," because of the prominent symptoms shown.

"Symptoms: The symptoms are those of a brain disease. The animal appears blind and only partially conscious; there is often a tendency to turn in a circle to the right or left, and a staggering or a straddling gait. There is usually a trembling of the muscles. As the disease progresses the animal becomes delirious and easily excitable. In many cases the animal will stand with the head or breast against a wall or manger and push. Animals will often eat when badly affected, apparently from force of habit, not because they are hungry. In some cases animals will die in a few hours after they are first noticed ailing. Most of them die within a few days; a few live a week, rarely longer. In a few cases the spinal cord is diseased, while the brain remains nearly normal. In these cases there is inability to control the muscles, or the animal may be unusually sensitive, the least irritation of the skin, even by touching the animal, often causing it to kick violently. Where the spinal cord only is affected the animal frequently recovers. Laxative food should be given, and iodide of potash in one-drachm doses dissolved in water can be given once daily for three or four days.

"Mules are rarely affected by this disease.

"Treatment: Practically all cases, where the brain is the seat of the disease, die, and all methods of treatment so far have proven of no value. The animal should be placed where it will be comfortable, and cannot injure itself or other animals, and supplied with soft, laxative food, such as thin bran mashes. The only treatment for the disease is preventive, by avoiding the wormy, mouldy corn.

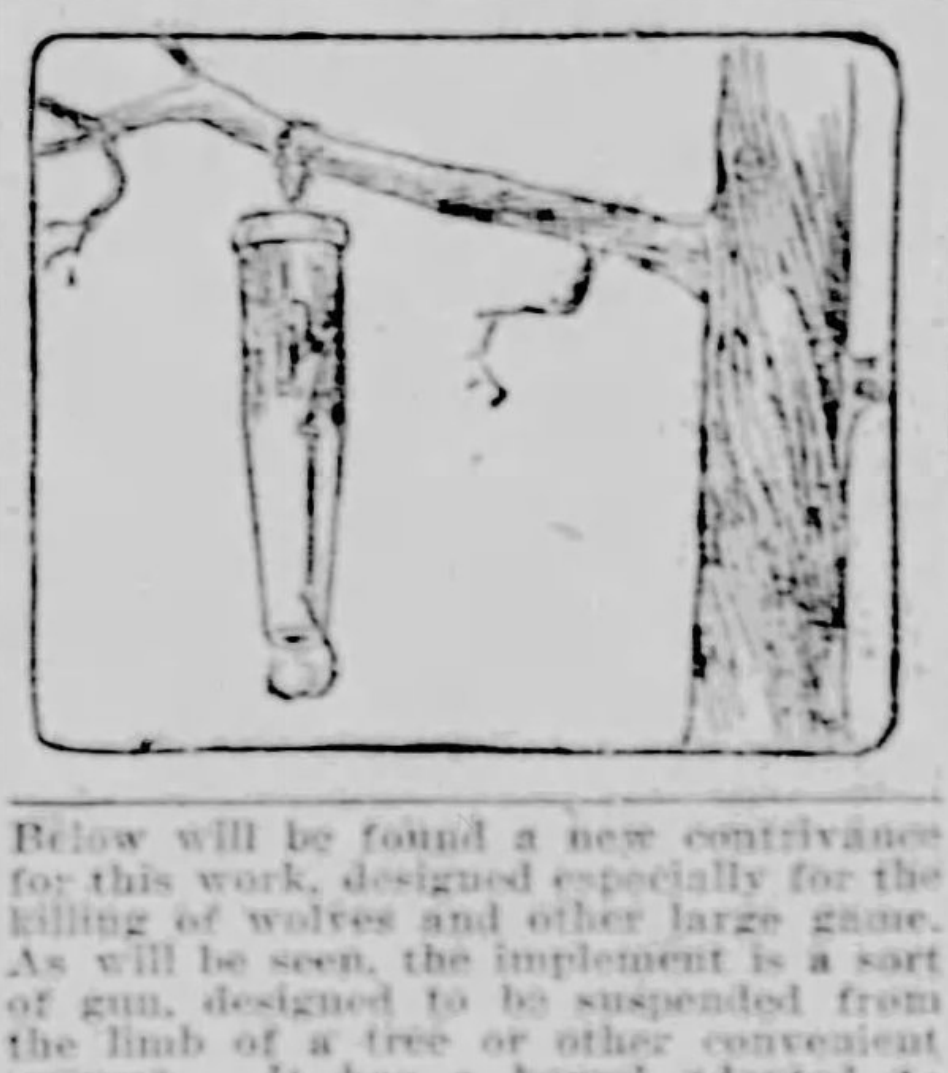
"Care should be exercised in handling a horse to avoid injury, as the animal is irresponsible and often in a delirious frenzy.

"In some cases horses do not begin to die for a month after being turned into the stalk fields, and they may contract the disease in a week, and in some cases ten days, after the mouldy corn has been withheld.

"Mouldy or wormy corn does not seem to be injurious to other animals, and can be fed to cattle and hogs without danger."

NEW WEAPON FOR TRAPPERS

As many wild animals prowl at night and remain in their lairs all day, many schemes [illegible] trapper to slay them or capture them with automatic traps, [illegible] to be set with the bait and take them unawares.



Below will be found a new contrivance for this purpose, designed to insure the killing of wolves and other large game. As will be seen, the implement is a sort of gun, [illegible] the limb of a tree or other convenient support, [illegible] carrying [illegible] ing inserted [illegible] weight [illegible] is mounted [illegible] an opening [illegible] the instant [illegible] chamber [illegible] the end [illegible] ated by [illegible] of the [illegible] curved [illegible] the latter [illegible] which [illegible] charges [illegible] in operation [illegible] the firing [illegible] is suspended [illegible] which [illegible] head up [illegible] its head [illegible] bullet. Oliver J. De Roshey, of Iron Mountain, Mich., is the inventor.

Creating an Impression.

Dickie—Chilly Harduppe has hit on a great scheme.

Archie—What is it?

Dickie—[illegible] kerchief [illegible] grease [illegible] thinks [illegible] automobile.—Judge.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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RECREATIVE "IMPRISONMENT."

The sentence of two and a quarter years' imprisonment in a fortress, which was passed upon the German officer, Lieutenant [illegible] student of Jena [illegible] "Festungshaft" [illegible] pleasant affair. [illegible] barrack room placed at their disposal [illegible] of the fortress, [illegible] a servant to wait upon them. [illegible]

There are few officers thus "incarcerated" [illegible] the disciplinary staff of the barrack yard [illegible] fortresses as Koenigstein, on the Elbe, or Ehrenbreitstein, on the Rhine [illegible] their career in [illegible]—London Chronicle.

Decoration of Staircase.

[illegible] in London [illegible] on the ledges outside the banisters.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Jug-Handled Tree.

Editor Blade:—I saw a picture of the Kentucky jug-handle tree in The Blade of January 16th. I have a specimen similar to this tree. Last winter in cutting wood, I cut down an iron-wood tree, about six inches through. About ten feet up the tree I found a natural graft, very perfect. The graft is four feet four inches long. I have dressed the curiosity up and have it in my shop as a curiosity. —F. M. McGuffey, O.

A pencil sketch accompanied the above, showing it to be identical in shape with that figured in The Blade of Jan. 16.

Editor Blade:—In the weekly Blade of January 16, on first page, you print a cut showing "Kentucky's Jug Handle Tree." I just wish to inform you that we have its counterpart in Cass county, Nebraska. The tree has been cut down, but I have a section here in my office that is almost exactly like the cut you publish; just as natural, and a perfect graft. E. E. H., Plattsmouth, Neb.

Xmas.

"Is Xmas really an abbreviation for Christmas? If so, give its origin."—B. A. C., Ballew, N. C.

The word Christ is from the Greek word Christos, which means the anointed one. The same sound which in English we represent by the construction CH is represented in Greek by the single letter chi, which is represented by X. Hence arose the custom of divines, in writing their sermons, of using X in such combinations as xt, Christ; xtian, Christian; xty, Christianity. Xmas then, means Christmas. It is admissible in writing, but should never be used in printed form.

Mail Carriers.

"If rural mail carriers are placed on a civil service basis, will carriers have to take an examination? In what will they have to be examined?"—H. T., Angola, Ind.

Here is a good place to correct a very common error. Every man who is in the service of the government in any capacity, not military or naval, is in the civil service. All letter carriers are in the civil service of the government. What you intended to ask is, "If the rural carriers are placed in the classified civil service, will they have to take an examination?" They will; but we can not tell its character. We must refer all such questions to an answer headed "Rural Mail Carriers," in Question Bureau of Weekly Blade of January 23.

Hawaii.

"King Kamehameha IV of the Sandwich Islands died November, 1863, and was succeeded by Kamehameha V. Please say if Queen Emma is still alive, or if dead, when did she die? What relation is Queen Liliuokalani to them? Also please give condensed history of Hawaii since 1863. I should like to know how and why the monarchy was changed to a republic, and after that brought under the control of the United States. Who was Sanford Dole, and does he still hold office in Hawaii? What is the population, native and white, at the last census?"—E., Braidentown, Fa.

Kamehahmeha V was succeeded by Lunalilo January 1, 1873. The latter was succeeded by King Kalakaua, February 13, 1874. Kalakaua died January 20, 1891, at San Francisco, and was succeeded as regent by Queen Liliuokalani, who was succeeded on the 9th of March by Princess Victoria Kaiulani. Liliuokalani was not related to the Kamehamehas. Queen Emma died in 1885. Liliuokalani held the reins of government as regent until 1893, when, on account of her attempt to deprive the citizens of their constitutional rights, she was displaced, and a provisional government established, with Sanford P. Dole at its head. A committee was sent to Washington to propose annexation, and were favorably received by President Harrison, who was just retiring from office. President Cleveland sent Jas. B. Blount to the islands as a special commissioner, with paramount authority to undo all that had been done towards annexation. Hawaii was obliged to wait and get along with a provisional government, with Sanford P. Dole as governor, until 1897, when she was annexed to this country to treaty. Hawaii is now a Territory of the United States and Sanford P. Dole is territorial governor.

The census of 1900 gave the total population of the Hawaiian islands as 154,001. A census taken in 1897 gave the races as follows:

Native Hawaiians	31,019
Part Hawaiians	8,975
Japanese	24,407
Chinese	21,616
Portoguese	15,160
Americans	3,086
British	2,250
Total	109,029

Edelweiss.

L. F., St. Paul, Minn.: Leontopodium or edelweiss is the flower most sought by tourists of the Alps. It is an emblem of purity, and the name means "noble white." It is a low plant, the leaves covered with a whitish wool, the attractive portion being the flat star-like cluster of wooly floral leaves. It has no real beauty, compared with the rose or other flowers of happier climes, but gathers its value from its rarity and rugged surroundings. The edelweiss can easily be cultivated from seeds as a house plant.

Movement of the Sun.

"Will you kindly publish an explanation of the rising and setting of the sun so far south in winter, and so far north in summer, in this northern hemisphere?"—N. E. V., Rising City, Neb.

This phenomenon has been frequently explained in the Question Bureau. It is due to the inclination of the earth's axis. The earth revolves around the sun and on its own axis at the same time. If the earth's axis was at right angles with the plane of its orbit there would be no difference in the length of the day. You can learn the meaning of this explanation by a very simple experiment. With a small school globe, or if you have no globe, run a knitting needle through an apple. Slant the needle somewhat and walk around a lamp, turning the apple as you go. By observing the shadow on the apple carefully you will be able to understand the movements of the earth and its effect on the length of the day at different seasons.

The Soul.

J. B., Quinton, Va.: In the present acceptation of the word, the soul is the incorporeal nature of man, or principle of mental and spiritual life; the part of man's nature that is especially characterized by the attributes of self-consciousness, conscious personal identity, reason, conscience and the higher emotions, and viewed as surviving the body at death. Porter, in his Human Intellect, says the word soul differs from the spirit as the species from the genus; soul being limited to a spirit that either is or has been connected with a body, while spirit may be applied to a being that is not at present, and is believed never to have had such a connection.

In the Scriptures, the word soul is used in various senses. Christ on one occasion used it in emphatic distinction from the body. See Matthew x, 28. The Apostle Paul used it as meaning the psyche, as distinguished from the spirit (pneuma), and from the body.

Seven Cities of Cibola.

"What can you tell of the history and discoveries of the 'Seven Cities of Cibola?'"—L. W., Spencer, Neb.

The so-called Seven Cities of Cibola were no other than the pueblos of the Zuni Indians. They were first discovered in 1539, by Fray Marcos de Niza, one of the early Spanish pioneer priests. De Niza was exploring the Gulf of California, and heard wonderful tales of the Seven Cities of Cibola, where the people wore turquoises, and made their implements of gold. Lured on by these wonderful stories, he made his way to within sight of the pueblos, but meeting a hostile reception, he hastily retreated, and took his misinformation to Coronado, who was the Spanish governor in command of that territory. In 1540, Coronado, accompanied by De Niza, made a trip to Cibola, but met only disappointment in their quest of riches, the fabled cities being little better off than they are at this day.

Poems.

"Will you please give me the names of poems of the first rank, other than Lowell's Biglow papers, that are written in Yankee, Irish, Negro, or Scottish dialect?"—F. C. B., Michigan City, Ind.

It would hardly be admitted by the critics that a poem of the first rank was ever written in dialect. Robert Burns, in Scotch dialect, probably came the nearest to it of any one. Tam O'Shanter is one of his best specimens. Samuel Lover's Rory O'More is an excellent example of Irish dialect poetry. Paul Laurence Dunbar's hymn is probably the best example of true poetry in negro dialect. We are unable to cite any poems worthy of being considered in Yankee dialect. The nearest thing to it are John Hay's Pike County Ballads, in what might be called Missouri dialect.

Rock Salt.

"When and how was the rock salt that lies under some parts of Michigan and in other places formed?"—W. G. C., Fremont, Ind.

It is impossible to say when the salt deposits of Michigan were formed, as this involves the whole question of geological time, concerning which no man is wiser than his neighbor. Deposits of rock salt were undoubtedly made in what were the beds of inland lakes or seas which had no outlet except by evaporation. Great Salt Lake in Utah is an excellent example. Salt is universally present, in the air, the soil and all water; and when it is carried to a reservoir from which there is no outlet, it is retained, until the waters become saturated with it, and it is precipitated. This is undoubtedly the process by which the Michigan deposits were formed. There are certain evidences, as the absence of fossils or other signs of life, which confirm this supposition.

Field of Cloth of Gold.

"Where and what was the Field of the Cloth of Gold?"—E. P. C., Irving, Ill.

The Field of the Cloth of Gold is the name which was given to an open plain in France, where Henry VIII of England had an interview, in 1520, with Francis I of France, in a pavilion of golden cloth. The nobility of both kingdoms made a magnificent display of gorgeous clothing and appointments, and from this the name was given.

We know nothing of a gun called Mons Meg.

Fort Niagara.

"Please tell me something about Fort Niagara—when it was built, who owns it now, in what condition is it, and is the stone and woodwork in it the same as that in which it was originally built?"—C. J. H., Burton, O.

The first fort on the present site of Niagara was a stockade, built by La Salle in 1679. Since that time, three other forts, built by the French, the British and the Americans, have occupied the site. The present fort is American, but we are unable to say when it was built.

No Surname.

"Please give the names of Queen Victoria, late of England, before and after marriage."—T. E. M., Plaza, O.

If you mean her surname and married name, she had neither. Appleton's American Cyclopedia says: "The present royal family of England has never adopted a surname. The same thing is true of many other distinguished houses, such as those of Saxe, Nassau, Bourbon and Orleans."

Queen Victoria's husband was Prince Albert. It has often been stated that his surname was Wettin, but this is not correct. He had no surname. And it follows that King Edward has no surname. He is the first sovereign of the house of Saxe Coburg, as Queen Victoria was the last of the house of Hanover; but those words are the names of territories over which their ancestors reigned, not surnames.

Baldwin, the Explorer.

"Please tell something of Baldwin's trip to the Arctic regions."—A. J. R., Randalia, Iowa.

The Arctic expedition under Evelyn B. Baldwin went from New York to Glasgow, Scotland, and left that port on June 28, 1901. There were three vessels: the America, containing the exploring party; the Belgica and Frithjof, supply vessels. The final point of departure was Tromsoe, Norway. The Belgica sailed from there to the east coast of Greenland, to leave supplies for the party on their return route; the Frithjof took a northerly course to Cape Flora, to seek an open passage for the advance; and the America went to Solombala, to take on board the 420 dogs and seven Siberian ponies for the expedition. The two latter vessels met near Cape Flora, and established a winter camp on the southwest coast of Alger island. The Frithjof returned to Norway, and Baldwin and his party will start as soon as the weather will permit on a dash for the pole. Baldwin expects to celebrate July 4 next by raising the American flag over the pole—if the latter be on land.

Indian Citizenship.

"Please tell me whether Indian who are on reservations are citizens of the United States or not, or what they are."—E. W. G., Bartley, Neb.

All Indians are citizens of the United States, because the constitution declares that all persons born in the United States "are citizens thereof." But they are not citizens of a state unless the laws of that state make them so.

Locating a Homestead.

M. C. N., Granada, Minn.: To locate a homestead you can go anywhere that the government has surveyed lands and select acres. Then you go to the United States land office for the district and make the entry of the land. As you were a soldier, you are allowed to count your army service, not to exceed three years, as part of the five years during which the law requires you to live on the homestead to perfect the title. You can not sell this privilege; but, after you have perfected your title to the land, by living on it the required time, you can sell the land, of course.

Congenital Deafness.

"Do anatomists find any malformation of the organs of hearing which sufficiently accounts for congenital deafness? And has such deafness ever been cured?"—E. F., Hillsboro, Ill.

The organs of hearing are anatomically perfect in such cases; the defect seems to be nervous. Whether congenital deafness was ever cured, we are unable to say.

East and West.

"Do the meridian lines on a globe or map run due north and south? If so, why do they meet, unlike the parallels of latitude, which are said to run due east and west? Please explain the difference."—F. S. A., Rochester, Mich.

North and south are fixed points; east and west are not. North, on the earth, means toward the north pole, and south toward the south pole. East and west are directions at right angles to a meridian. Hence the due east of a man in Chicago is not the due east of a man on the equator, and so on.

Surcharged Stamps.

"In Neeley's alleged frauds in regard to the Cuban postoffice, what is meant by 'surcharged stamps' and by part of the burned stamps being reserved for collectors?"—Indiana Farmer.

The total alleged shortage of Neely as director of the posts in Cuba, is $131,413. A surcharged stamp is one that has something printed across its face in another color. When we assumed military control of Cuba, and re-established and extended the postal service, stamps were needed at once, and there was no time to engrave them. So United States stamps were used, the word "Cuba" being printed across the face of each. When the new Cuban stamps had been engraved and printed, the surcharged stamps were supposed to be burned. There are many collectors of postage stamps, and there was, of course, a large demand from them from all over the world for specimens of the surcharged Cuban stamps. The stamps used in the Philippines are surcharged, they being United States stamps with the word "Philippines" printed across the face of each.

Our Liquor Bill.

O. H. B., Black Rock, Ark.: The official statistics give the quantity of liquor consumed in the United States, but not its retail price. The figures of liquor consumption in the United States for 1900 are:

	Gallons.
Domestic spirits—from fruit	1,386,361
Domestic spirits, all others	94,156,023
Imported spirits	1,705,998
Domestic wines	26,492,491
Imported wines	3,935,000
Domestic malt liquors	1,218,183,252
Imported malt liquors	3,316,908
Total gallons	1,349,176,033

The Missouri-Mississippi.

J. N. C., Quiet Dell, W. Va.: The length of the Mississippi river, from its source in Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico, is 2,616 miles. The Missouri river, from the source of Madison fork, now deemed the true stream, to its junction with the Mississippi, is 2,908 miles. The distance from the source of the Missouri to the Gulf of Mexico is 4,194 miles. The Mississippi-Missouri—that is, from the source of the Missouri to the Gulf—is really the main stream, and the longest river in the world, except it be the Nile.

Carriers' Salaries.

"Please tell me where or from what does the salary of the rural mail carriers come."—W. J., Tontogany, O.

The expenses of letter carriers, rural as well as city, are paid out of the appropriation made by Congress each year for the Post office department. One item of that bill each year is for the letter-carriers' salaries.

Bertha Runkle.

"Please give brief biographical sketch of Miss Bertha Runkle, author of The Helmet of Navarre."—L. B. Middlebourne, W. Va.

Bertha Runkle was born at Berkeley Heights, N. J., daughter of the late Cornelius A. Runkle, New York lawyer, and Lucia Gilbert Runkle. She was educated at a a private school, and is occupied as an editor and critic.

The Creation.

W. H. T., Templeman's X Roads, Va.: Athiests do not believe in the existence of any God; deists believe that there is a God, or great first cause, but do not believe that there ever has been or ever can be any revelation from him. Agnostics do not know whether there is a God or not, nor whether there has ever been any revelation from him. They are the most numerous class of non-believers. As to the creation, all educated men, whether Christian or non-Christian, believe in the well-known astronomical theory of the evolution of our solar system, including the earth, from a nebula.

Andrew Carnegie.

S. M. L., Hiwassee, Ga.: Andrew Carnegie was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1837; came with his family to the United States in 1848, settling in Pittsburg; first ran a small stationary engine, then telegraph messenger, then operator, then clerk to telegraph manager; joined Woodruff, inventor of a sleeping car, from which he made money; became superintendent of a division of the Pennsylvania railroad; made a large fortune in oil wells; then became an iron, steel and coke manufacturer. He married in 1887, Louise Whitfield, of New York. No addresses given. Please read rules above.

Wm. F. Cody.

E. C., Fairfield, Iowa: William Frederick Cody was born February 26, 1846, in Scott Co., Iowa; his father was killed in the border war in Kansas. Young Cody was a pony express rider, 1860-61; scout and guide, and member of the 7th Kansas cavalry, 1861-65; married March 6, 1866, Louisa Frederici. Contracted to furnish laborers on the Kansas Pacific with buffalo meat, and in 18 months of 1867-68 killed 4,280 buffaloes, from which he gained the name of Buffalo Bill; was scout and guide in Indian wars, until they ended. Since 1883 he has been a showman.

Major Anderson.

D. C., Lowell, O.: Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, was born near Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1805; died in Nice, France, October 27, 1871. He graduated at West Point in 1825; served in the Black Hawk war as colonel of the Illinois volunteers; in 1837-38 he served in the Florida war, and was brevetted captain. Later he served on the staff of Gen. Scott as assistant adjutant general; promoted to captain in 1841; served in the Mexican war, and was severely wounded at Molino del Rey. In 1857 he was appointed major of artillery; in 1860, he assumed command of the troops in Charleston harbor, with headquarters at Fort Moultrie. On the night of Dec. 26, 1860, he withdrew to Fort Sumter. He defence of that is too well known to need repetition. He was made a brigadier general, and assigned to the western army. Owing to failing health, he was relieved from duty in October, 1861, and retired from active service in 1863. In 1865 he was brevetted major general. He sailed to Europe for his health in 1865, but died there.

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas.

"Please give me a short biography of Gen. George H. Thomas."—R. D. M., Glenfield, N. Y.

George Henry Thomas was born in Southampton Co., Va., July 31, 1816, died in San Francisco March 28, 1870. He graduated from West Point in 1840; took part in the Florida war, being brevetted for gallantry; in the Mexican war, was with Gen. Taylor at Monterey and Buena Vista, obtaining a brevet after each battle for gallantry. He was major in a cavalry regiment, stationed in Texas, from 1855 to 1861. He was on leave of absence when the war broke out. He was at once sent to the field, and from that day to the end of the war he was continuously on duty. He was made a brigadier general in 1861, and sent to Kentucky. At Mill Springs he won a decisive victory, the Confederate Gen. Zollicoffer being killed. He was at Shiloh, and in the military operations, including Stone River and Chickamauga, where his bravery earned him the title of "The Rock of Chickamauga." He was then placed in command of the Army of the Cumberland, and under him it won the victory of Mission Ridge. He was in the Atlanta campaign, and when Sherman started on the march to the sea Thomas remained in charge of the western troops, defeating Hood decisively at Nashville. At the close of the war he was placed in command of the department of the Pacific and held it until his death.

"Shinplasters."

Apropos of a recent answer regarding shinplasters issued by corporations and private parties after the panic of 1837, Old Settler, of Elk Rapids, Mich., sends the following:

"I lived in Detroit in 1857, and for nearly ten years following. Small change was very scarce and the city, to supply the need, issued notes of small denominations, 6¼, 12½, 18¾, 25, 37½, 50, 62½, 75 and 87½ cents. These bills were in plenty. The paper was soft, and nearly the color of the present gold certificate. The excuse given for the issue was that it saved much chasing for change, and rested the shins."

Missionary Baptists.

Editor Blade:—In the question Bureau of the January 30 issue of the Blade, C. S., Wildwood, Fla., puts the question, "Who was the founder of the Missionary Baptist church in America?" You answer, Roger Williams, which I think is wrong, and wish to give some history on the subject. I quote from Baptist Succession, by Dr. D. B. Ray: "When the First church in Newport, Rhode Island, was 100 years old, in 1738, Rev. John Callender, their minister, delivered and published a sermon on the occasion. This church was organized in 1638."

The following was taken from the tombstone of Dr. John Clark: "To the memory of John Clark, one of the founders of the First Baptist church in Newport, Rhode Island, its first pastor. He and his associates came to the Island in 1638 (in March), and shortly after he gathered the church aforesaid and became its pastor. In 1651, he was sent to England and returned to Newport in 1664, and resumed the pastoral care of his church."

Dr. Adams says: "The true date of the Newport church organization is 1638. We know that in 1638 a church was formed on the Island, and Dr. Clark became its pastor; and the present Newport Baptist church, with original articles of faith, is clearly shown to be the oldest in America."

Roger Williams never was a Baptist, and has no successor. He was baptized by a layman who had not been baptized, in March, 1639, but in July following, he renounced his baptism and turned seeker and familist, and the church came to nothing. Rev. Mr. Olney organized a church soon after this in Providence, and became its pastor. In 1652 a few members pulled off from this church and formed a Six Principle Baptist church, which is the present First church in Providence, and was organized in 1652. The church that Olney organized went down within 60 years from the date it was founded.—J. F. B., Somerset, Neb.

Miscellaneous.

G. S., Ravenna, Mich.: We regret that we have nothing like a complete list.

R. C. W., Hawthorne, Tenn.: The votes for governor in Ohio, Massachusetts and Iowa were printed in the Bureau of Blade of December 19 last. Please refer to your back number of that date.

L. R., Cedar Springs, Mich.: Recipes for tanning any kind of skins with the fur or hair on were printed in the Farmstead of the issues of the Weekly Blade for October 17 and 31 last. Please refer to them.

J. C. C., Troy, O.: John Davison Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, was born July 8, 1839.

M. G. H., South Bend, Ind.: We have no list of the hundreds of general officers, Union and Confederate, in the civil war.

H. H. B., Fishville, Mich.: You must purchase a metal letter box, of some one of the kinds authorized by the Postoffice department, or the carrier will be ordered to stop delivering any mail to you at your residence.

G. W. A., Wilding, W. Va.: John iv:2 means just what it says—that Jesus did not baptize any one, leaving that to his disciples.

W. F. W., Norton, O.: The population of London, by the census of 1901, was 4,536,063; of New York, by the census of 1900, was 3,437,202; of Chicago, 1,698,575; of Philadelphia, 1,293,697.

MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL,

President Oakland Woman's Riding Club, Chicago, Sends an Unsolicited Letter to Mrs. Pinkham, and Wants It Published.

Sick Eight Years with Female Trouble and Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The already enviable record of Mrs. Pinkham's great medicine becomes more and more glorious every day, and how the glad tidings are spread among women from the Atlantic to the Pacific is told in such letters as the one from Mrs. O'Donnell here published.

The troubles to which women are subject because of their sex are many,—every day a woman is liable to a new pain. Excessive worry may disturb the menstrual functions and unsettle the nerves. Over-excitement may set up inflammation of the ovaries and womb, but wherever or whatever the trouble is **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is sure to find and cure it. Read Mrs. O'Donnell's letter and try to realize that such generous testimony is not to be had for money, or any monetary consideration; it is purely out of the goodness of her heart and gratitude for her own cure that by this act she is endeavoring to lead other women to health and happiness.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are ill to write her for advice. Address Lynn, Mass., giving full particulars.

MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never in my life given what you would call a testimonial before, but you have done so much for me that I feel called upon to give you this unsolicited acknowledgement of the wonderful curative value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** For eight long years I had female trouble, falling of the womb and other complications. During that time I was more or less of an invalid and not much good for anything. Four years ago I noticed a book in the hall telling of the cures you could perform. I read it and became interested, I bought a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and was helped, and decided to use it for a year, but seven months sufficed to cure me, and since that time I have simply had perfect health. Thanks, dear Mrs. Pinkham again, health such as I now enjoy is worth all that and more."—MRS. JENNIE O'DONNELL, 278 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill.

Surely such endorsement should dispel doubt from the minds of all hesitating women. After reading such a letter, if any woman is willing to remain sick, we can only say it is her own fault and she deserves to suffer; for the medicine that cured Mrs. O'Donnell and a hundred thousand others will surely cure her.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letter is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

New, Easy Way to Quit Tobacco

Simple, Harmless, Tasteless Home Remedy that Women Put Secretly Into Food or Drink and Cure their Husband and Sons of Tobacco Habit in a Few Days.

Free Trial Package to All who Write

Don't swear off tobacco. It is easier to quit—when you know how.

Men who have struggled for years to quit tobacco and have failed again and again have been cured secretly by their wives or daughters in a few days with a simple, sure home remedy discovered and sent all over the world free to those who want to quit tobacco, or cure some friend or relative secretly of the habit. Men who have smoked and chewed tobacco for years have marveled at this easy way to quit tobacco. Cigarette fiends who have tried without result all the drugs and anti-tobaccos known have found their desire for tobacco in any form entirely vanished in a few days with this wonderful remedy so that tobacco is positively distasteful to them. Write Rogers Drug and Chemical Co., 2871 5th and Race Sts., Cincinnati, O., for a free trial package and see how easy it is to quit tobacco. You can put it in any food or drink without any danger of discovery, for it is tasteless and harmless, but it cures forever and at once all desire for the tobacco in any form.

SICK MADE WELL
WEAK MADE STRONG

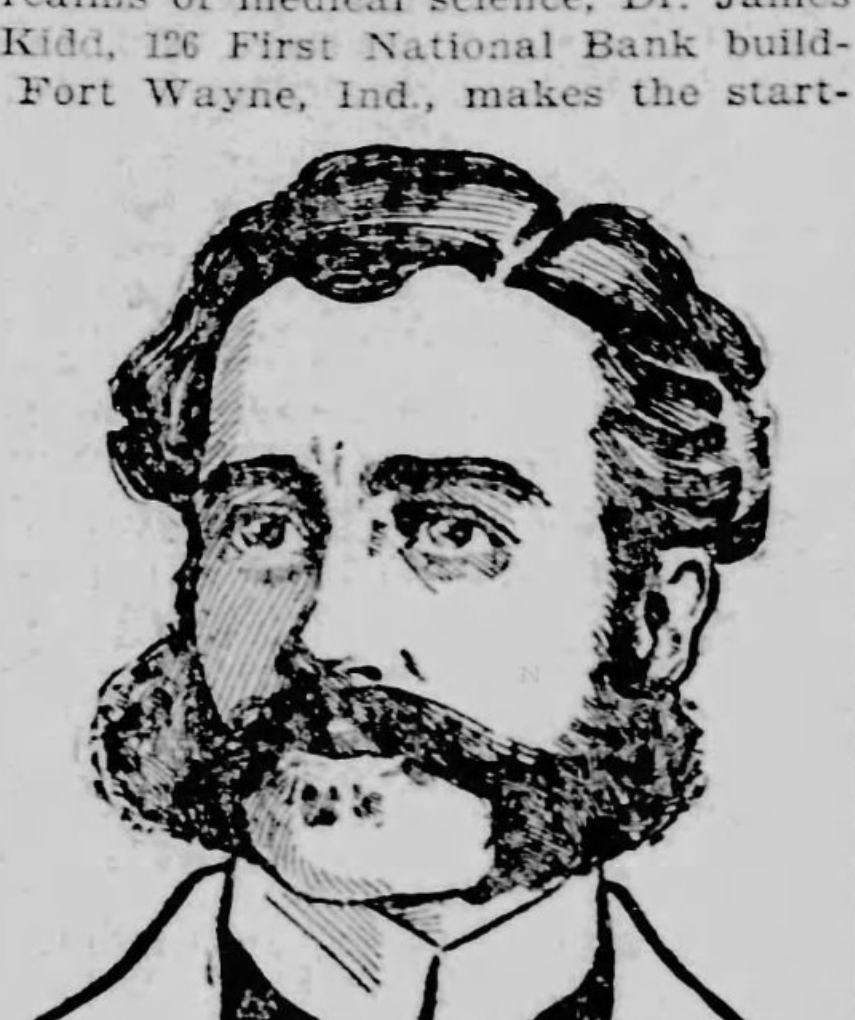
Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 126 First National Bank building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free, by return mail.



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

The Sunday School.

Sunday-School lesson for February 23.—The Arrest of Stephen (Acts vi:1-15). By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONNECTING.—The passage assigned for to-day's lesson might appropriately follow the sixteenth verse of last chapter. The thirty verses lying between treat the relation of the church to the outside world. If omitted from the narrative we have a more continuous account of the interior condition of the church and the consequences of that condition. It will be remembered that under the prompting of extreme brotherly love the followers of Christ had a common treasury out of which the needs of the whole congregation were met (Acts iv:31-37). The outcome of that communistic arrangement appeared first in the deception and death of Ananias and Sapphira. Our present lesson shows that, although the people had received large measures of the Spirit and had been united in the most delightful fellowship (Acts iv:32), they were unable to maintain proper relations on this basis.

MURMURING—(Verse 1).—The church at Jerusalem was composed of two classes. There were some of pure blood, descended direct from Abraham, converted to Christ by the preaching of the apostles, and others of a mixed race, proselytes to Judaism and afterward to Christianity (Acts ix:29). These were called Grecians because they spoke the Greek tongue and lived in other provinces. They were among those who came annually to the great festival (Acts xi:20). There was a strong race prejudice between these classes which was not removed when they became followers of Jesus, and which showed itself at a time and in a manner that one would least expect. The custom of caring for widows was brought over from Judaism (Isa. i:17), and the daily ministrations to them were made possible through the abundant supplies (Acts iv:37). But there was favoritism shown toward the Hebrews to the neglect of the Grecians, and the friends of the latter complained.

PROPOSING—(Verses 2 and 4).—The apostles did not wait for a public outbreak, but acted on the first suggestion of difficulty. At a general gathering of the church, which all might attend who desired, they proposed a remedy. They would continue to devote themselves to the ministry of the word which was laid upon them (Matt. xxviii:19), and which was all important. That they might do this without distraction certain men should be selected to serve the tables, to distribute food. The men, seven in number, must be honest men and full of the Holy Ghost, having therefore the confidence of the church. They must be chosen or elected by the congregation and afterward appointed by the apostles. This plan involved nearly all the features now characteristic of ecclesiastical bodies—a kind of congregational episcopacy. The suggestion was not unlike that made by the father-in-law of Moses (Ex. xviii:17). A division of labor secured by calling in new officials to meet an emergency is ever admissible in any organization.

ORDAINING—(Verses 5 and 6).—The laity approved the plan of the apostles, an indication of its wisdom and of the harmony between the two orders of members. The seven men selected—Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas, Nicolas—all had Greek names. The church apparently put the work of distribution largely in the hands of the complainants who would not be likely to disparage or overlook the Greek element. Two only of the seven, Stephen and Philip, are afterward mentioned in the New Testament (Acts viii:5-40). The elected men were then brought before the apostles who prayed and laid hands on the head of each. This act of ordination was highly proper as it attested approval and formed a connecting link between the church and its officers. It was valuable in the interest of good order. Probably borrowed from Judasim (Numb. xxvii:18), it represented the giving of authority and it was supposed to be accompanied by the Divine blessing, and the bestowal of the Spirit (Act viii:17).

INCREASING (Verses 7 and 8).—This happy adjustment of the difficulty restored the church to perfect harmony. There was no discrimination on the one side and no murmuring on the other. The wants of all were freely and promptly met. As a result the apostles gave themselves entirely to their legitimate work, what would have been impossible had there been disturbances over secular matters, and the word of God so preached brought forth fruit (2 Thess. iii:1). The number of disciples was greatly increased, and among the converts were many of the Jewish priests, who surrendered their incomes received from the church to become members and possibly ministers in the Christian body. The spiritual interests far surpassed the temporal. Indeed, nothing more is heard of the service which the seven newly ordained were expected to render to widows. Stephen, who was at the head of the list, appears in an entirely different function, and becomes one of the most conspicuous workers and preachers.

DISCUSSING (Verses 9 and 10).—According to Rabbinical books there were in the times of the apostles more than four hundred synagogues in Jerusalem. These were places of religious instruction so arranged as to meet the needs of the people from the various provinces and designated by appropriate titles. Men well versed in Scripture and in ecclesiastical literature were associated with these synagogues something like the faculty of a college. The preaching of Stephen, perhaps in the temple, and sometimes in the synagogues, where great liberty of expression was allowed (Acts xiii:15), attracted attention by its wisdom and spirit, until some felt called to oppose him. Chief among them were men out of the most influential synagogues—those of the Libertines, Jews returned from foreign bondage, the Cyrenians, those from Cyrene in Northern Africa; the Alexandrians, those from the city of Alexandria, a famous philosophical center; and those from Cilica and Asia, Roman provinces. This formidable combination of talent against a deacon indicates the ability of the latter.

ACCUSING (Verses 11 and 12).—This new mode of opposition to Christianity failed. The men who arrayed themselves against Stephen were not equal to him. The appeal to the judgments of the people on matters of doctrine helped the cause of Christ. It was necessary therefore to resort to misrepresentation and slander, the last weapon used by bad men. And this was the charge, that Stephen had blasphemed against Moses and against God. To sustain that charge they suborned many witnesses. It was an easy matter to find base fellows who would for a money consideration testify to anything. The same method was employed against Jesus (Mark xiv:56). Having started their abominable stories, which would circulate from one to another throughout the community, a bitter feeling was awakened in the hearts of many. Whatever else the Jews of that day lacked they were not deficient in reverence of a certain kind for the institutions which had made them a peculiar people. Hence Stephen was arrested and hastily conducted before the Council to answer for his crime.

WITNESSING (Verses 13, 14, 15).—The hired defamers of Stephen appeared also before the Council and renewed the charge of blasphemy against the holy place and the law, declaring that they had heard him frequently utter language that was calculated to bring sacred things into contempt. To make good their assertion they gave the substance of the language used—that Jesus would destroy Jerusalem and change the customs of Moses. Paul was accused of a similar offense years after, showing how sensitive the people were on this subject (Acts xxv:8). It is possible that Stephen did say what might have been construed into this, for history shows that Jesus has done precisely what was then affirmed he would do. However, the words were quoted and colored with malice, there being behind all a desire to silence this new and popular advocate. But there stood the man of God undisturbed by all that his enemies said and did. His face was serene with conscious innocence, and they who looked upon him thought it appeared like the face of an angel.

REMARKS.—The topic assigned by the committee and used here does not properly cover the entire lesson, but only the third part. The first part (verse 1), might be designated "Class Distinction in the Early Church." The second part (verses 2 to 6), might be termed, "Apostolic Method of Avoiding a Church Quarrel." The three parts taken together might be used to show how good people may derive a benefit out of a temporary or partial wrong. The race spirit that disregarded Grecian widows led to the ordination of deacons. That brought to public notice a gifted man who was mightier in advocating Christianity than eminent Jewish teachers who opposed it. That gave occasion to present before the Sanhedrim a magnificent type of a man against whom nothing could be uttered but falsehood. It is a good day for the people of God when their internal dissensions are adjusted by wise men and when in the readjustment great good results (Rom. viii:28). Weakness and error in the church ought to be met with wisdom and love.

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TALLEST MAN ON EARTH.

Dame Nature has apparently outdone herself in Edward Beaupre, the young French-Canadian giant, who bids fair to outrival the fabled one-eyed giant, Polyphemus, of Homer's time, while he overtops by several feet modern competitors.

Beaupre, therefore, enjoys the proud distinction of being the tallest man on earth. He is thirty years old, tips the scales at 587 pounds and stands ten feet eleven inches high, his hands measuring nineteen inches, and his feet twenty-four inches by twelve wide. A two-yard tape measure barely encircles his chest.

Each of his trousers legs can contain the figures of two ordinary persons, and there is sufficient cloth in one of his suits to outfit ten average men. The massive framework of each of his outstretched arms will bear the weight of three athletes. A man five feet ten inches by his side appears a mere pigmy.

One of the peculiarities about Beaupre is that his father and mother were of ordinary size. From youth he has been a great gymnast and has given much time to athletic sport.—New York Herald.

Stops the Cough and works off the cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

How He Understood It.

The old Teutonic baker was somewhat deaf.

"I say," yelled the customer, scrutinizing his change, "I don't think this is good."

"Vot?" asked the baker, holding his hand to his ear.

"I don't think this half-dollar is good."

"Speak louder, mein friend."

"I say I want a better half!"

The old man's face brightened.

"Oh, you vant a bedder half. Vell, mein frient, dis vas no matrimonial bureau, it vas a bake shop."—Chicago News.

A Boston Secular Breakfast.

I know of a white-haired man of perhaps 70 years who just as regularly as the sun rises, goes into a restaurant in Newspaper row and orders for his breakfast hot mince pie, squash pie, cheese and a cup of coffee. And yet there is no suggestion of dyspepsia in his appearance.—Boston Journal.

A Lost Idol.

The papers say that a New York lawyer is suing a steamship company for $2,500 damages for the loss of an Egyptian idol which he shipped to New York from Palermo. Times have changed since the hymn-writer sang of "the dearest idol I have known, where'er that idol be," and pleaded to be relieved of it. Here's a man who wants his idol back—a pretty dear one at that. Better for him to be content with his damages. The average collector's attitude toward a good old Egyptian god must be almost too worshipful to be encouraged in a Christian country. The hymn-writer's sentiment was safer.—Harper's Weekly.

Dwellings in New York City.

Only one-tenth of the dwellings in New York city are occupied by a single family each.

AGENTS WANTED to sell "Schley and Santiago," by Geo. E. Graham. Autograph introduction and personal account of the battle by **Rear Admiral Schley. True Story of Santiago** told exactly as it occurred for the **First Time** by the only eye-witnesses of the fight. No subject before the public interests everybody so this story of Admiral Schley. The American people demand full recognition of the **Hero of Santiago.** Book selling like wildfire. Price [illegible] according to binding. Liberal commissions. Outfits and books ready. Send [illegible] stamps for complete outfit. Act quick. Big money for you. **W. B. CONKEY CO., Sole Publishers, CHICAGO.**

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1902.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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AMERICAN INVENTORS.

The activity of inventive genius in the United States continues. The report of the commissioner of patents for last years shows a total of patents granted larger by several thousand than in any previous year, with a corresponding excess in the receipts. Our islands are becoming Americanized, too, and are beginning to show activity in invention; for eleven patents were granted to Hawaiians, one to the Philippines and one to Porto Rico.

According to population, Connecticut still holds the palm for invention, there being one patent granted last year to every 1,198 inhabitants. This is not only due to the mental alertness of the people, but to the fact that Connecticut is dotted all over with manufacturing establishments, and the people engaged therein are constantly on the lookout to improve the machinery used, so as to produce more rapidly or more cheaply or both. As might be supposed, the states devoted mainly to agriculture show the fewest proportional number of patents. This is not because of any intellectual apathy among rural residents, but because their attention is not so sharply drawn to mechanical improvements, as is the case in communities where mechanical devices of all kinds are in daily use, and a large proportion of the population are engaged in handling them.

Another fact is made clear by this report—that all the inventions have not yet been made. In point of fact, we are but on the edge of the mighty field yet to be explored. Within the century just opened, the progress of invention will be such as to largely remove from man the need of hard manual toil, and the workman will be, as a rule, merely the director of a machine which will do the work he now performs by manual labor.

THE DOWAGER PROGRESSING.

Tsi-An, the empress dowager of China and its real ruler, has surprised those who are interested in the affairs of the Far East by issuing several edicts which indicate that recent events have made a deep impression upon her intense conservatism.

The first of these abolishes the centuries-old prohibition against the intermarriage of Chinese and Manchus, while the second allows the education of Manchu young men abroad. These two edicts, taken together, remove the legal distinctionas between the races, and give the Manchus the same opportunities that are open to the Chinese. This can not fail to have a powerful effect eventually in binding the two races of the empire more closely together.

The third edict strikes at a practice quoted in the most ancient traditions of the Chinese race. It directs all officials, by all possible peaceful means, to discourage the practice of binding the feet of Chinese females, which custom is stigmatized as barbarous. This is certainly an innovation little to have been expected from the dowager, whose acts, up to the present, have been marked by the most intense conservatism and most slavish obedience to tradition. However, it will take more than an imperial edict to put an end entirely to the cruel and idiotic crippling of Chinese women.

The recent audience given by the emperor to the ministers of the powers was remarkable as being the first in Chinese history in which the emperor received foreign diplomats as the representatives of governments on an equality with that of China. The recognition of foreign powers as co-equal with China was one of the points insisted upon in the treaty of peace. Following this, only a few days later, the empress dowager received the legation ladies, and showered gifts upon them. Tsi-An has apparently learned something through the events of the past two years. If matters keep on their present course, China will at last begin to shake off the fossil ideas of four thousand years ago, and take her march onward and upward.

UNLIMITED SKYSCRAPING.

The building ordinance of Chicago, in force for several years, fixed the limit of height of office structures at ten stories or 130 feet. On Monday night, this limitation was repealed, by the extraordinary vote of 56 to 9. This shows the opinion of the majority that such limitations are inadvisable. The factors that make for centralization of business are so powerful that they can not be successfully resisted, nor is it wise to attempt it.

The immediate result of the repeal of this limitation will be the expenditure of $20,000,000 in the erection of buildings in the South Side business district, the plans for which are all completed. It is probable the outcome will show that Chicago is wise in abandoning the attempt to restrict and regulate. That is the policy in European cities; and while it may work in slow-going communities of the transatlantic type, it is better to give freedom to property-owners. The sky scraper will never be unpopular so long as buildings up to sixteen stories or more can be rented from ground to roof at paying prices.

Twenty per cent of Alabama's white voters disfranchised themselves by failing to pay their poll tax within the time limit. This was not what the framers of the new constitution of that state expected.

The coronation of King Edward promises to rival the Donnybrook fair this year.

HERO WORSHIP OF CRIMINALS

People of sane minds and correct ideas of justice are amazed and disgusted at the frequent exhibitions of sympathy for notorious criminals when the latter fall into the hands of the outraged law. This mawkish sentimentality often has its strongest exhibition among women. They will load a red-handed murder, condemned to suffer for his crimes, with flowers and dainties, with sympathetic notes, and in general treat the criminal as though he were a hero.

The case of the Biddles is an extreme illustration of this. The two men were confirmed criminals and enemies of society. They were professional thieves and burglars, and added murder as a side line. They sneaked into people's houses in the night when the occupants were sleeping, and when detected committed murder to escape. There was nothing heroic about this. It was an act of cowardice, not of bravery. It is not one that elicits admiration, but contempt and loathing. Yet when these scoundrels had been tried, convicted and sentenced to pay the richly-deserved penalty of their crimes, a silly woman, backed by the sympathy and perhaps by the active assistance of a score of other women who move in respectable circles, aided their escape, and when the officers came up with them tried to kill herself.

What there could be in the personality or character of the Biddles, or either of them, to lead Mrs. Soffel to commit such incredible folly, is a question no right-minded person can answer. But it is not entirely a question of sex, as some rashly infer. There are a lot of men who acted in a similar manner when the end came. They are fiercely denouncing the police who ran down the trio, and expressing unbounded sympathy for the melodramatic end of the two red-handed criminals. Thousands flocked to see their dead bodies, prompted by a morbid curiosity which is the exponent of an ill-balanced mind.

The officers did their duty in obeying the proper instructions given them, to retake the Biddles, dead or alive. The latter were human wolves. They were known to be armed, and to be desperate. They met a deserved fate. Any sympathy for them is misdirected. The true objects of sympathy are the widows and fatherless children of the two men they murdered, and the children of the family of the misguided woman who aided them. Their crime was entering the house of Thomas Kahney to rob. He was awakened from sleep, and was shot and killed in the presence of his wife and child, who were thus left in poverty and distress. They also murdered Detective Patrick Fitzgerald, whose wife and children were also deprived of their bread-winner. Right-minded men and women sympathize with these innocent ones, and have no mawkish sentimentality over the deserved fate of the red-handed assassins.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The tripartite treaty of alliance among Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary—the "dreibund"—expires within the present year. The question now confronts those nations whether a renewal of this offensive and defensive alliance is advisable. When it was made, Germany felt sharply the need of support. She lies between France and Russia, then far more hostile to herself than they now are. Austria joined her because her greatest danger of trouble with another power lies in her proximity to Russia, and also because of the sympathy of the Austrians with their fellow-Germans.

Italy seems to have joined it for sentimental reasons. She wished to be counted among the nations which are leading factors in European affairs, although it has imposed upon her a heavy burden in maintaining a great army and navy. But her people are of the Latin race, and their natural affiliations are with France and Spain rather than the northern peoples. A year or so ago, she negotiated a commercial treaty with France, to the evident annoyance of her dreibund partners. It may be that she is tired of the alliance, and will refuse to renew it.

Germany favors a renewal of the alliace, but it is a question whether the other parties, or either of them, will consent thereto. Austria-Hungary is racked by internal dissensions among the different races making up her heterogeneous population. The feud between Czech and German is intense, and may be a factor against the renewal. Then, too, the agrarian agitation in Germany, with its demand for high tariffs against the agricultural products of all other countries has an irritating effect upon Austrian and Italian farmers. As to Italy, it would seem that she has as much to lose by renewing the pact as she can gain thereby. The outcome is therefore in doubt.

NEWLANDS ON ANNEXATION.

Mr. Newlands, who is the one solitary representative in Congress from the sage brush and alkali wastes of Nevada, proposes to settle the vexed question of reciprocity with Cuba by inviting that island to ask annexation to the United States, first as a territory, and later as a state. But the sugar men declare that any reduction of duty on Cuban sugar over 25 per cent of the Dingley rate will ruin their industry. To bring Cuba into the Union would be to abolish all duties. What would the sugar men do then, poor things?

Mr. Newlands' proposition also contains the proviso that, when Cuba shall be annexed and asking for statehood, she, Porto Rico and all other West Indian islands that may come into the possession of the United States shall be united in but one state, "to prevent over-representation in the Senate." This would come with better grace from a representative of a larger state than Nevada, which has but 43,000 inhabitants—less than one-third the population of the city of Toledo—yet has two senators and one representative in Congress. Cuba has 37 times Nevada's population, and Porto Rico 25 times.

Mr. Newlands' proposition is inadmisiblt at this stage of the game. We stand pledged before the world to give Cuba her independence, and that pledge must be kept at any cost. When our control is withdrawn and Cuba is absolutely free and independent, if her people ask annexation, it will then be time to consider it—not before.

Theodore Roosevelt said, in his speech accepting the vice presidential nomination in 1900: "To surrender the Philippines would be to surrender American territory." And he has the intelligent and patriotic masses of the people with him to-day on the coward's policy of "scuttle."

ENGLAND'S ANSWER.

It is to be regretted that the overtures of Holland in the direction of peace in South Africa have failed to bring any tangible result. The request was that the British government should grant a safe conduct to the Boer delegates now in Holland, to enable them to confer with the Boer leaders in South Africa. There was nothing in the request to show that tho Boer delegates desired such safe conduct, or wished to go. So the reply of the British government was in the negative, but this saving clause was added:

> Should the Boer delegates themselves desire to lay a request for a safe conduct before his majesty's government there is no reason why they should not do so. But his majesty's government, obviously, is not in a position to express an opinion on any such application until it has received it and is aware of the precise nature and grounds whereon the request is made.

When Spain threw up her hands after the fall of Santiago, the Madrid government asked that of France to allow the French minister at Washington to inquire what terms of peace would be granted, and authorized him to sign a preliminary protocol. The matter was promptly arranged. In the present case, while there is no manner of doubt but the Boer delegates desired the safe conduct, they could not persuade themselves to make an authoritative request through the government of Holland, as Spain did through the French government. What would have been the reply of President McKinley, had France begun negotiations for peace between us and Spain, without any intimation that she spoke by authority from Madrid? Obviously it would have been of the same tenor as that of Great Britain to Holland. France would have been informed that there existed no reason why Spain herself should not prefer the request for peace.

The British reply added, after the paragraph above quoted, that the quickest and most satisfactory means of arranging a settlement would be by direct communication between the Boer commanders in South Africa and General Kitchener. There is much reason in this. Kruger, Dr. Leyds and other Boers in Holland are practically fugitives. There is nothing to show that the Boers in arms would agree to any terms they might make. The men who are fighting are the ones to agree to terms, either directly, or through authority directly delegated by them to Kruger or others. There is nothing whatever to be gained by the Boers through a prolongation of warfare. Nothing but that native stubbornness which is their distinguishing trait prevents a prompt ending of hostilities.

ATTACKING MARCONI.

No great invention was ever struck out at a single blow. No man ever worked out an absolutely new machine or process from its inception to a commercial success. All the great inventions are the outcome of the labors of a number of different men. The one who makes the last step, from theory to practice, and puts the invention into successful operation, gets the credit—and rightly, too—though there are always those who seek to deprive him of the honor.

The French Academy of Sciences has just given an illustration of the latter. These learned gentlemen declare that Marconi is not ntitled to any honors in connection with wireless telegraphy, though they kindly admit that he is "a clever practical experimenter." They also declare that Fedderson and Maxwell, both Englishmen, entertained the idea that it might be possible to telegraph without wires; that Hertz, a German, discovered the particular electric vibrations, called from him "Hertzian waves;" that Popoff, a Russian, experimented with these waves, and that Branley, a Frenchman, wrote a paper suggesting the use of the Hertzian waves in aerial telegraphy.

Consequently, the academy thinks that Marconi is not entitled to any credit, but that it should belong to the above enumerated gentlemen, and chiefly to Professor Branly. All of which is no credit to the practical common sense of this aggregation of savants. The man who dreams that a certain result may be attained, but does nothing to work the matter out in practice, contributes nothing to the progress of the world. It is the man who takes the theory of one man, the crude experiments of another, and another, and another, and by hard work and his own inventive genius puts the matter on a practical basis. This is what Marconi has done. It is what Morse did, and he is rightly honored as the inventor of the telegraph. This is what J. Graham Bell did, and he deserves the credit of being the inventor of the telephone. Marconi's fame is secure, the whole French academy to the contrary notwithstanding. The world honors the man who reaches the goal, not him who runs part of the course and then drops out.

PRESIDENTS' WIDOWS.

Senator Hanna's bill to pension Mrs. McKinley at the rate of $5,000 a year has been reported favorably by the Senate committee on pensions. In this report, the committee quoted the long line of precedents. Martha Washington, Louise Catherine Adams, Dolly Madison and Mrs. Taylor were each given the franking privilege. Gen. William Henry Harrison died only one month after his inauguration; his widow was given his full salary for one year—$25,000—and was granted the franking privilege. Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler each received a pension of $5,000 per year. Mrs. Lincoln received her husband's full salary for one year—$25,000—less the amount that had been paid on it after his second inauguration, and was also given an annual pension of $5,000 and the franking privilege. Mrs. Grant receives $5,000 annually, and has the franking privilege. Mrs. Garfield received her husband's salary for the full year—$50,000—less what had been paid on it, and has the franking privilege also. It has been argued that Mrs. McKinley is not in need of a pension; but the fact is, as seen by the precedents, that a pension to a President's widow is granted on honorary grounds, without regard to the financial condition of the recipient. There is no doubt the bill in favor of Mrs. McKinley will become a law.

The public debt decreased over five and a half millions last month. By the end of the fiscal year it will have again dropped below the billion-dollar line. Republican control always means debt-reduction.

When the railroads go rate-cutting the interstate commerce commission gets after them; yet there is a constant cry for cheap transportation.

ANOTHER CANAL ROUTE.

Senator Scott, of West Virginia, has introduced in congress a resolution for a commission to examine the Mandigo Bay, or San Blas, or Darien route for a trans-isthmian canal. This project is comparatively new, and was suggested by the tremendous advances made in the matter of rock excavation while the great Chicago drainage canal was under construction.

The route is east of the Panama line, and is at the narrowest point of the isthmus. The canal would be an absolutely straight line, not quite 30 miles in length. There is a magnificent natural harbor at each end. The most of the way the canal would be cut through solid rock. There is no need of dams, or of locks. There are no rivers to be taken care of. Once built, the canal would need no dredging, and the cost of maintenance would be trifling. It can be constructed within three to five years. It will cost less than either of the other routes.

The one thing that has hitherto kept this route from consideration is that it requires a tunnel, five miles long, to be driven through the mountain which forms the backbone of the isthmus. This is not such a bugbear as it would have been a few years ago. A tunnel 250 feet high and 200 feet wide is projected, with a railway track on each side, on which electric motors will run to tow vessels, except those which can proceed under their own steam. The passage can be made in 3½ hours, and this saving in time would render this practically the quickest route.

The Scott resolution was referred to the committee on interoceanic canals. Some time ago, a company was organized to construct this waterway. It asks no money from the United States government; but it does ask the United States to guarantee its bonds, in return for which it proposes to give transit without tolls or other charges to all United States government vessels for a period of one hundred years.

The only obstacle seems to be the fact that the Wyse concession, under which all the French operations have been conducted, confers the exclusive privilege for excavation and construction of a maritime canal across the territory of the Republic of Colombia; all possible routes east of Panama, including this particular one, come within the limits of the Republic of Colombia. Whether this objection can be overcome remains to be seen. It might be necessary to purchase the Panama canal concession for the $40,000,000 which is asked, in order to obtain the right to construct the canal via the Madingo route, which is also called the San Blas and the Darien route.

MISS ROOSEVELT AND THE CORONATION.

The so-called anti-imperialists, those persons who are always seeing things and who try to make themselves and everybody else believe this country is about to become a monarchy and set up in business a king, an emperor or a czar—these persons, so uncomfortable to themselves and all others, are now worrying for fear that if Miss Alice Roosevelt goes to see King Edward crowned she may wear a purple robe, rank as a princess and may want to be accorded the homage of royalty.

Suppose Miss Roosevelt does go to the coronation. Hundreds of American girls will be there. Hundreds more would go if they had the opportunity. But Alice Roosevelt will go simply as an American girl, and she will not look nor act differently than will thousands of other girls. There will be nothing of the princess about her, but in her American simplicity she will outrank the purple-robed throng.

Miss Roosevelt's father happens to be the first citizen of his country; but this Republic does not deal in rulers, and there is not a more democratic man among the millions here than this same Theodore Roosevelt, and Miss Alice is the democratic daughter of this democratic man.

VOTING MACHINES WON OUT.

The voting machine is winning its way, despite the oppositon of political heelers, and that residuum of ignorance in the body politic which stubbornly set its face against any improvement which compels men to exercise a little common sense, and to learn a few new things. A case arose in Buffalo at the last election. That city used 108 machines, and the claim was made that, late in the day, one of them did not work properly. The specific charge was, that voters could not split their tickets.

The trial of the case showed there was no foundation for the charge. Those who followed instructions could split as they pleased, and had no trouble in voting exactly as they chose. If any one failed to accomplish his purpose, it was because he did not follow instructions. The supreme court therefore decided in favor of the machine. In point of fact, voting by machine is quite as simple as using the Australian ballot, and a man without the intelligence to follow the directions for voting is certainly not wise enough to use the ballot intelligently.

PENSIONS COMPARED.

The United Sates pays annually for pensions nearly six times as much as any other nation. The bill making pension appropriations for the next fiscal year carries $139,842,230. France comes next with a little over 26 millions; Germany follows with almost 23 millions, and Great Britain with $9,856,405, which is less than a dollar to every $15 paid out by the United States. Russia is still more parsimonious. She has a fund of less than four million dollars, the interest on which is all she devotes to pensions. The United States is the most lavishly generous of all the great nations to her soldiers.

The New York Sun's London correspondent says that shipload after shipload of ammunition came to us from England during the Spanish war while the authorities looked the other way. Why should the authorities take the trouble to look the other way? The selling of ammunition is not a breach of neutrality. The question was not one of selling, but of safe delivery. Any vessel carrying it could have been seized by Spanish cruisers—if there had been any cruisers.

England may have the coronation, but the United States will pull off the Prince Henry show first.

Perhaps that copper mining boom in Alaska is a device to "bear" the market for copper stocks.

Now is the time to begin watching for the February thaw.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Danish West Indies.

The islands of St. John, St. Thomas and Santa Cruz are too inconsiderable in size and resources to make them, intrinsically, worth bothering about. Yet there are reasons why when Denmark marks down the price and urges the United States to buy them it is bound in fairness as well as by considerations of high state policy to take them.

The settled policy of the United States forbids the transfer of the American possessions of any European power to any other European power. That is the idea embodied in the Monroe Doctrine. It was substantially taught by Washington and Jefferson and has been upheld by every succeeding administration. But if the United States will not open its markets to the West Indian Islands on terms that will enable them to become remunerative and will not allow their owners to sell them to any one but the United States, how can the latter in decency refuse to buy, itself, when the sale is pressed upon it? The trade of the Danish Islands has dwindled down to nothing under the blighting competition of European bounty sugar and the American closed door. Denmark cannot foot the bills any longer and must rid herself of the burden. Who will buy?

Of course the United States and not another. The United States is bound to buy not only in common decency but for strategic reasons that are made important by our isthmian canal policy. The main commercial route between the seas of North and South America is the deep Anegada channel. St. Thomas, the principal port in the Danish group, commands not only the Virgin Passage but faces the great thoroughfare from Europe to the Isthmus—the Anegada channel. It is land-locked and safe in all weather, and used to be the rendezvous for the West Indian merchant ships waiting convoy in time of war; 400 vessels often sailing together under protection of numerous war vessels. The importance of St. Thomas as a maritime rendezvous can be estimated from the fact that the average annual arrivals, from 1820 to 1850, were 2,500 ships, and that the imports of St. Thomas half a century ago averaged $5,000,000 a year. Although it is twelve hundred miles from Panama it would, relatively to an isthmian canal, hold such a commanding position as Malta holds toward the Suez canal. The United States is compelled to take these islands, when Denmark drops them, by the logical requirements of the Monroe Doctrine and the Isthmian canal.

Control Our Transporation.

A strong plea for the extension of governmental control over transportation is made in the final report of the Industrial Commission just submitted to Congress. That report urges that the policy of governmental supervision and control of railroads, as originally laid down in the Senate committee report of 1886 and embodied the following year in the Interstate Commerce act, be revived and strengthened; that the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission necessary for the adequate protection of shippers, and clearly intended by the framers of the law, be restored, and that the powers and functions of the commissions be enlarged practically as contemplated in the so-called Cullom bill of 1900, except as to authority to prepare and enforce a uniform classification. The further suggestion is made that legislation should provide for a definite grant of power to the commission to pass, upon formal complaint, on the reasonableness of freight and passenger rates or charges, to declare given rates unreasonable, and to control classification both as to items and grouping. Still other recommendations made contemplate the establishment of a permanent corps of expert auditors to supervise the accounts of railroad companies and the enactment of legislation to prevent stock-watering.

Prince Henry's Visit.

When the Emperor William makes up his mind to do an act of grateful international courtesy, he certainly takes pains to do it well and neglects no details. He has directed Prince Henry to use only the English language on all public occasions while here, much to the disgust of certain newspapers in Germany. This may seem a small matter, but it has its point. Prince Henry's visit is intended to promote good feeling between the great American nation and Germany, and no distinction is to be made regarding the original nationality of any individuals who have become naturalized citizens of the United States. Germans who have thrown off their allegiance to the Emperor are to be looked upon only as Americans, and any suggestion of the existence of a tie binding them to the Vaterland is to be ignored. It is the citizens of the United States whom he wishes to compliment, and German-Americans will not be recognized any more than French-Americans, Italian-Americans or any other hyphenated Americans.

Japan's Commerce.

While the foreign trade of Japan has increased with rapid strides during the last two decades, her trade with the United States has grown with even greater rapidity than her total trade or her commerce with any other nation. This fact is strikingly set forth in a monograph on the commerce of Japan in 1900, just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. It is shown that the foreign commerce of Japan, which in 1878 amounted to less than 60,000,000 yen, was about 500,000,000 yen in 1900. In the year 1881 the imports from the United States formed less than 6 per cent of the total importations into Japan; in 1900 they formed 22 per cent of the total imports. In the meantime, Great Britain's share in the imports of Japan fell from 52 to 25 per cent. The United States is Japan's largest customer. Of the total exports from Japan, amounting to 198,000,000 yen in 1900, 52,566,000 yen worth went to the United States, and of this more than half consisted of raw silk. The imports of Japan from the United States have grown with even greater rapidity than her exports to us.

Chinese Affairs.

After a period of quiescence, Chinese affairs are again attracting notice. This time attention is aroused by the negotiations between Russia and China in regard to Manchuria. The arrangements contemplated in the proposed treaty have aroused the opposition of the United States, Great Britain and Japan. One is the Manchurian treaty proper and the other is the so-called bank agreement, which provides that China shall build all railways and develop all mines in Manchuria; that if she is unable to command the capital she shall apply to the Russo-Chinese Bank, and that if that bank is unable or unwilling to enter into arrangements China may apply elsewhere for funds. The Russian agents, it appears, maintain that the Manchurian treaty and the bank agreement are in no way related, but this position is regarded as a diplomatic fiction. Some attention is also being directed to the acquisition by Germany of extensive mining rights in Shan Tung. The feeling seems to be growing that in the negotiation of treaties by individual powers with China the interests of the other countries are likely to suffer.

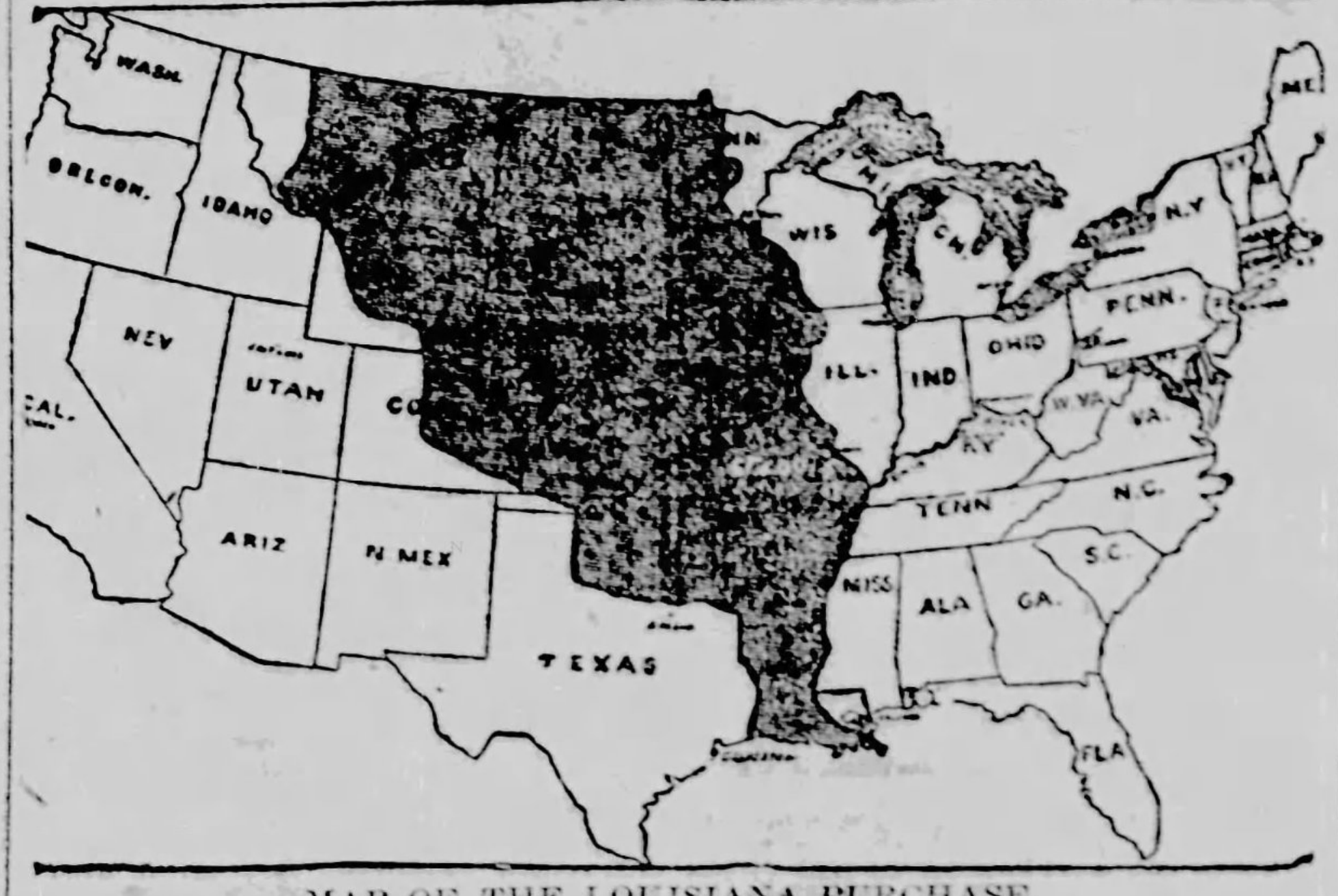
THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE; HOW IT CAME ABOUT

The French, after their establishment in Canada, explored the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico in 1682, and took nominal possession of the land on both sides of the mighty stream by right of discovery. It was not until 1718 that New Orleans was founded, and the settling of the lower Mississippi proceeded very slowly. Canada was the centre of French activity, and French traders and missionaries traversed the entire region of the Great Lakes, found the portages across to the streams flowing southward, and pushed their explorations along the latter to the Mississippi and the Ohio. The establishment of Fort Duquesne, at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, was deemed an invasion of English territory, and the French and Indian war followed, beginning in 1753, and ending in 1759 with the taking of Quebec and the extinction of the French power in America. By the treaty of Paris, in 1763, Canada was formally ceded to Great Britain, which has held it ever since.

At practically the same time, France moved herself off the map of North America by ceding Louisiana to Spain. By Louisiana was meant not only the small area now included in the state of that name, but the vast and unexplored area from the Mississippi west to the Rocky Mountains. Its boundaries were not specifically defined, for they were unknown, and had to be settled long after the whole territory became part of the United States.

The cession to Spain was not popular among the French who had peopled New Orleans and the section of Louisiana along the river. Spain did not attempt to take possession until 1765. Two years later, an insurrection of the inhabitants drove away the Spaniards, but a military force was sent in 1769, which put down the insurrection, whose leaders were hanged. The province remained under the dominion of Spain until 1802.

By our treaty with Spain, Americans were allowed the free navigation of the Mississippi jointly with subjects of Spain—as was proper, the stream forming the boundary between the United States and Louisiana, except at the lower part, the



MAP OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

mouths being in Spanish territory. In addition, Americans were allowed the "right of deposit" at New Orleans—that is, the right to store merchandise there, which had been brought down the river on flat-boats, either until it could be sold, or transferred to ships for expert abroad. In the last days of Spanish occupation, the governor of Louisiana refused to allow the right of deposit, or the selling of American merchandise to subjects of Spain, in plain defiance of treaty rights. This might have led to serious results, had not the transfer of Louisiana to France engrossed our government's attention.

In 1801, it became known to Rufus King, United States minister at London, that a scheme was on foot to have Spain re-cede Louisiana to France. Spain's compensation was to be the cession of Tuscany to Parma, and the erection of the two into the Kingdom of Etruria. The Duke of Parma was a Spanish prince, and this relationship explains why Spain was willing to give up Louisiana. The treaty for these purposes was negotiated in 1800, and renewed March 30, 1801, but it was kept secret for political reasons.

As soon as Mr. King had sent news of the treaty to the United States, President Jefferson was much disturbed. France would be a more difficult neighbor to deal with than Spain had been—especially with Napoleon at the head of affairs. Robert R. Livingston was at once sent as minister to France, the post being vacant at the time; and he proved himself a diplomat of the first water. His instructions was, to endeavor to purchase New Orleans and a small area of Louisiana, including the mouths of the Mississippi, so that our navigation of the stream would be unobstructed.

Matters moved very slowly, and it was not until war between England and France again became imminent that the negotiations reached the stage of action. Mr. King found that, as soon as war should be declared, an English fleet would be sent to take possession of Louisiana; and France had not the sea-power to meet such an emergency. On Easter Day, April 10, 1803, Napoleon (then First Consul), on his return from church, announced his sudden determination to sell Louisiana to the United States. The reasons which actuated him were various, but may be thus enumerated:

He feared that in the event of war, which was imminent, he would lose Louisiana within sixty days after he took possession. The treaty of Amiens was at an end; Austria was threatening; a British fleet was in the West Indies and a sensational report had just come from London that fifty thousand men were being raised to move on Louisiana.

The First Consul, impressed by a minister of social rank in his own country, no less than by his merciless logic and solid understanding, had given his promise that debts due for the spoliation of our commerce should be paid. This promise of which he was again and again reminded could only be kept by realizing on sale of lands. He had no funds.

About the time, also Napoleon caught a vague glimpse of larger game. He projected the wild scheme of carrying the war, not into Africa like Scipio Africanus, but into England, like Caesar—a plan that was never carried out.

Livingston's powers as a logician, and his sublime persistence, were influencing factors in this momentous contention. Tallyrand said: "He was the most important negotiator he had yet met with." And lastly the French Consul cherished a desire to build this nation up at the expense of Great Britain. He had rather the American Union would grow strong and great than should his most dangerous rival. So he agreed to sell us Louisiana for $10,000,000, the United States to pay the spoliation claims against France held by American citizens.

The treaty by which we acquired Louisiana was signed April 30, 1803, was ratified in the Senate of the United States by a vote of 24 to 7; and, on December 20, 1803, we received formal possession at New Orleans from the French prefect, Lausset. The map, given above, shows the lordly area which then came into our possession, for a little over $15,000,000. It was more than we expected; more than Jefferson desired. A dispatch from the secretary of state to James Monroe, who had been sent some time before to aid Livingston, and dated April 30, 1803, says: "Certain it is that the hearts and hopes of the western people are strongly fixed on the Mississippi for the future boundary. * * It is even a doubt with some of the best judges whether the deposit alone would not be waived for a while, rather than it should be the immediate ground for war and an alliance with England."

This letter was written just ten days before the treaty was actually signed, one week after it was virtually agreed upon. What had already become the central, transcontinental highway from mountain to sea of the greater Republic, Madison would make its fixed, future boundary!

The treaty arrived in the United States on July 14, and to say that President Jefferson and Secretary of State Madison were surprised, is to put it with mildness. They were, in point of fact, dazed at the audacity of their agents, the immensity of the sum paid, and the enormous magnitude of the whole transaction. After taking two weeks to recover their equilibrium, the secretary of state, instead of overwhelming one of America's greatest benefactors with grateful thanks, finds fault with Livingston in a personal letter addressed to Monroe. The President at first declares that he cannot approve of the treaty, because, if he does he will make waste paper of the Constitution. He keeps repeating, "waste paper of the Constitution;" but finding at length that everybody was in favor of the treaty, except a few Hartford Convention Federalists who had ceased to be Nationalists, he reverses the teachings of a life time and reluctantly approves of the action of his agents.

Mr. Jefferson had long been teaching that the strict construction of the Constitution permitted nothing to be done under it except what was expressly authorized. There was hence no authority in express terms for the nation to grow in size, to enlarge its boundaries, to add new territories. The organic law, according to this expounder, hindered growth, development, progress, expansion. Instead of frankly admitting that his constitutional theories were wrong, he proceeded to take the right action, and then tried to get the Constitution amended so as to authorize in terms the acquisition of territory. But the President's nearest friends took so languid an interest in the amendment scheme that the whole matter of post-facto sanction was at once and forever abandoned.

However, as late as August 12, 1803, in a letter to John Breckinridge, the President continued to insist, that: "The Constitution has made no provision for our incorporating foreign nations into our Union." But two urgent letters from the ever watchful and indefatigable Livingston, brought about an almost instantaneous change of scene. The minister wrote that the First Consul was already tired of his bargain, being free from war's alarms, and had instructed Marbois to take advantage of any loopholes or technicalities in the way of ratification or prompt payment, to get rid of an unfortunate agreement. The great negotiator, almost trembling with apprehension, besought Jefferson, by his love of country and by all that was holy, to hasten ratification, without the change of a word or a stipulation; to literally and immediately comply with the financial conditions of the great transaction, so that Bonaparte should have no possible excuse for evading his solemn pledges and obligations. The timely appeal had its desired effect. The President wrote to the Secretary of State from Monticello, August 18: "I infer that the less we say about constitutional difficulties respecting Louisiana the better, and that what is necessary for surmounting them must be done sub-silentio."

A special session of congress was called to meet October 17, and at the end of two days, to the enduring credit of the United States senate of the Eighth congress, the magnificent acquisition was consummated and ratified.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

CHIMNEY OF WOOD.

In the mining districts of Mexico, wood is plentiful and cheap, while bricks are expensive. The Compania Minera, at Penalos, found that a needed chimney would cost $40,000 if built of brick, and only $10,000 if built of wood.

It is lined with sheet iron and as such a wooden structure, 200 feet high, could not withstand a high wind, it is properly braced by a stout framework of beams and railroad ties.

This chimney carries off the smoke and gases from 60 furnaces. To further lessen the danger of destruction by fire, ample fire-extinguishing apparatus is in readiness on galleries located 50 feet apart.—New York Herald.

Current Events.

Navy board asks for $120,000 for practice.

Gold assaying $75 a ton discovered on a farm near Depeyster, N. Y.

Admiral Schley ended his Southern tour with a reception at Knoxville, Tenn.

Congressman Newlands introduces a bill providing for statehood for Cuba.

Two men killed and four injured by an explosion of powder at Telluride, Colo.

Senator Cullom says he expects no real opposition to ratification of Danish island purchase.

Mrs. Hannah Torrens and Mrs. Dora Exteine, each over 104 years of age, died at Toledo.

Porto Rican importers asked government to reimburse them for money paid for duties.

Six men robbed a bank at Clarksville, Ark., of $6,000 and escaped after killing the sheriff.

Four children burned to death in a fire which destroyed a farmhouse near Cumberland, Md.

Prince Henry to place a wreath at the foot of Lincoln's monument during his visit to Chicago.

Senate committee informed by Judge Taft that the majority of the Filipinos favor American rule.

Manila Chamber of Commerce sent address to Congress urging sale of government lands to settlers.

House passed appropriation for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses amounting to $25,171,969.

Effect of delay by congress in taking action to relieve needs of Cuba causes concern at Washington.

Chicago Health department organizing a co-operative crusade to crush out smallpox in the middle West.

House judiciary committee favorably reports bill for national bureau of criminal identification in Washington.

Algernon Sartoris, grandson of General Grant, will enter electrical shops as a workman and learn the business.

Two lives were lost in a fire, which damaged the Rock Island car works at Horton, Kan., to the extent of $250,000.

Major George K. Hunter, of the Fifteenth cavalry, to be called to account for violent language regarding army.

President Roosevelt will not render a decision in the Schley case until his return from the Charleston exposition.

Profits of the Diamond Match company for 1901 were $2,021,072, the greatest amount in the history of the company.

Chicago Telephone company may be compelled to refund $3,000,000 illegally exacted from subscribers during the last ten years.

Judge Taft in explaining the situation in the Philippines declared a tariff concession would greatly aid in the work of pacification.

Three hundred bills for public buildings have been introduced in congress so far this session, calling for an appropriation of $35,000,000.

Dozen big safes in New York city hall, bought in Tweed's time, and supposed to be fire and burglar proof, are made of sheet iron and sand.

New York is opposing removal of Indian supply warehouse from that city to Chicago, although Western city does the bulk of the business.

Few prominent railroad officials are in favor of Senator Elkins' bill to permit railroad pools. Prefer community of interest arrangements.

Government official familiar with Spanish war diplomacy declared that neither Germany nor England offered to head European intervention.

Final report of industrial commission recommends strengthening of powers of interstate commerce commission and legislation for fostering of agriculture.

Republican majority in the House compromises tariff contest. Question of revision will be decided in party caucus after repeal of war taxes is accomplished.

Judge Taft told the Senate Philippine committee if political rights are to be granted to the islanders the ballot should be given to women instead of the men.

Members of St. Louis board of health declare that they were offered bribes to vote for garbage contract, which was awarded at double the price of previous year.

Members of the Presbyterian revision committee decide to change the wording of the "infant damnation" clause so as to show that all babes are believed to be saved.

President Roosevelt has indorsed the report of the board recommending honors for the heroes of the Cuban campaign with one exception, and that is himself.

General Samuel Pearson, who gained his title in the service of the Boers, planning to attack a British mule camp near New Orleans unless the government abolishes it.

Demand for structural steel greater than the supply. For this reason the United States Steel corporation will refuse hereafter to fill foreign contracts. It may be necessary to import steel from Germany.

Secretary of the Navy Long is to retire from the cabinet as soon as the Schley case has been decided. Governor Lowndes of Maryland and Governor Allen of Porto Rico are mentioned as available for the position.

In a message to the Minnesota legislature, in special session, Governor Van Sant outlines his plans for fight against Great Northern railroad consolidation, expresses belief that present state laws are adequate and asks appropriation with which to carry on litigation.

Epidemic of smallpox, the most serious in many years, is raging all over the world. Health officers in all the large cities are taking unusual precautions to stamp out the disease, and vaccination is being enforced when necessary.

FOREIGN.

Japanese troops in Formosa killed between 300 and 400 bandits.

Government troops defeated in several fights near Guiria, Venezuela.

Archduke Leopold of Austria, and the Archduchess made baloon trip of 200 miles.

Marconi to cut cable rates in half when his wireless telegraph system begins its service.

British trade reports for January show large increase in imports and a falling off in exports.

Army contract scandal in England assuming disturbing proportions, in spite of efforts to suppress it.

Hadda Mullah, whose influence is said to dominate the ameer, is preaching holy war in Afghanistan.

Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy to visit the United States under the name of Countess Stupinigi.

Bulgarian minister of public instruction is assassinated by a disappointed applicant for a professorship.

Austrian heir presumptive starts on a visit to the czar, which is regarded as of great political significance.

Emperor William taking steps to oppose establishment of Christian Science throughout the German Empire.

Emperor William has issued order barring from court all professors in spiritualism, faith cure, and kindred cults.

Chancellor Von Buelow resolved to resist the demands of agrarians for increase in rates in the German tariff bill.

Ritualist ceremony of anointment abandoned when Queen Elizabeth died to be revived at King Edward's coronation.

Failure to secure Miss Stone's release due to lack of co-operation between American representatives at Constantinople.

Chancellor von Bulow informed Reichstag that new tariff bill represented the utmost the government was prepared to grant.

Numerous American women may attend coronation ceremonies at Westminster, either as peeresses or as wives of elder sons.

Temperance issue is to the front in Britain with Lord Roberts and General Booth arrayed against the chancellor of the exchequer.

British losses in the Boer war up to Jan. 31, as officially given out, reach a total of 106,941 casualties, including surviving wounded.

United States, Great Britain and Japan insisting that China shall not sign away exclusive rights in Manchuria to the Russian government.

Germany claims entire credit for preventing continental intervention before the Spanish-American war, and the statement is ridiculed in London.

German Foreign office confirmed story printed in a Berlin paper that England wanted to help Spain in the American war. Russia spoiled the plan.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech, declared England ready to accept any settlement in South Africa that recognized the rights of the sovereign and offered security to the empire. He also said Ireland must be pacified.

WOMAN'S GENTLE NATURE CALLS FOR GENTLE TREATMENT

Delicately formed and gently reared, women will find, in all the seasons of their lives, as maids or wives or mothers, that the one simple, wholesome remedy which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally, and which may be used with truly beneficial effects, under any conditions, when the system needs a laxative—is—Syrup of Figs. It is well known to be a simple combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants with pleasant, aromatic liquids, which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system when its gentle cleansing is desired.

Many of the ills from which women suffer are of a transient nature and do not come from any organic trouble and it is pleasant to know that they yield so promptly to the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is needed it is best to consult the family physician and to avoid the old-time cathartics and loudly advertised nostrums of the present day. When one needs only to remove the strain, the torpor, the congestion, or similar ills, which attend upon a constipated condition of the system, use the true and gentle remedy—Syrup of Figs—and enjoy freedom from the depression, the aches and pains, colds and headaches, which are due to inactivity of the bowels.

Only those who buy the genuine Syrup of Figs can hope to get its beneficial effects and as a guarantee of the excellence of the remedy the full name of the company—California Fig Syrup Co.—is printed on the front of every package and without it any preparation offered as Syrup of Figs is fraudulent and should be declined. To those who know the quality of this excellent laxative, the offer of any substitute, when Syrup of Figs is called for, is always resented by a transfer of patronage to some first-class drug establishment, where they do not recommend, nor sell false brands, nor imitation remedies. The genuine article may be bought of all reliable druggists everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Publishers' Column

THE BEADED PATTERN.

A New and Handsome Design in Nickel Silver Ware.

These goods are equal in style and finish to high grade silver plated ware. They are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, a composition of nickel and silver that looks and wears like silver, does not tarnish, and will wear a lifetime. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.

PRICES:

One-half dozen teaspoons	$0.75
One dozen teaspoons	1.25
One-half dozen dessert spoons	1.00
One dozen dessert spoons	1.75
One-half dozen table spoons	1.30
One dozen table spoons	2.25
Butter Knife	.30
Sugar Shell	.25

HIGH GRADE SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE.

New Goods—New Prices.

We offer our readers this season a new and very handsome beaded pattern of silver-plated tableware. Our prices are very low, and there is no reason why every family who takes The Blade should not be well supplied with handsome tableware.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

These goods are manufactured by the genuine Rogers' Bros., and their stamp is on each article. If you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Prices.

½ doz. teaspoons	$1.00
½ doz. tablespoons	2.00
½ doz. dessert spoons	1.75
Butter knife	.50
Sugar shell	.40
Gravy ladle	.85
½ doz. knives and forks, beaded handles	3.90
½ doz. knives and forks, plain handles	3.65

These goods will be sent by open mail or express, charges prepaid by us, at purchaser's risk. If you desire goods sent by registered mail, remit 8 cents additional. Address all orders to The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

NASBY LETTERS.

Slightly Damaged—At Less Than Cost—Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 8 cents, it really leaves us but 12 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Farm for Sale on easy terms. Inquire of County Treasurer, Adrian, Michigan.

FOR SALE—101 acres $3,500, and 137 acres $5,000 adjoining, three miles from Glade Spring. All good farm or grass land. G. W. Farris, Farris, Va.

SAINTLY SKELETONS.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 10.—Clad in rich red robes the skeletons of St. Magnus and St. Boncosa, two Catholic saints who were slain at the command of a Roman emperor nearly 1,600 years ago on account of their religious beliefs, were buried in St. Martin's church in this city this afternoon. The bones were found in the catacombs of Rome in 1700. They were given to an order of Sisters in Northern Italy, and were kept by them until last summer when the Right Monsignor Francis Zabler, pastor of St. Martin's church, secured them. St. Magnus was a Roman Centurian and St. Boncosa a Roman Virgin.

Grass Famine.

Guthrie, Okla., Feb. 6.—The Indian Territory is suffering the worst grass famine in years, and in the vicinity of Antlers cattle in poor flesh are dying by hundreds

PRESS DINNER

To Prince Henry to Be Given in New York.

New York, Feb. 8.—Plans for the dinner in honor of Prince Henry, to be tendered the American press by the New York Staats Zeitung, February 26, are nearing completion. More than fourteen hundred invitations have been sent to representatives of daily papers throughout the country, and the following toasts have been arranged:

"Welcome to Our Distinguished Guest," by Herman Ridder. Responded to by Prince Henry.

"The Emperor of Germany and the President of the United States," responded to by Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune.

"The Press, the Tie that Binds," responded to by St. Clair McKelway, of the Brooklyn Eagle.

"Saxon Blood—What We Owe to Germany in Literature, Art, Science and music," responded to by Charles Emory Smith, Philadelphia Press.

"International Amity," responded to by Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic.

Mayor Low announced to-day, that, at the request of Secretary of State Hay and the authorities at Washington, the date of the ceremony of presenting to Prince Henry the freedom of the city had been changed from Tuesday, February 25, to Saturday, February 22.

"The kaiser's yacht," the mayor said, "is to be launched on the 25th, and the authorities at Washington are afraid that there will not be time for both ceremonies on that day. We shall have, therefore, to present the Prince the freedom of the city on Saturday, the day that he arrives. That will be just as appropriate, or more so, than the other arrangement."

IN ORDER TO CIVILIZE CHRISTIANS

Chicago, Feb. 8.—In section 13 of the will of Morris Reiman, filed in the probate court here, to-day, appears the following:

"To the Boston Investment company, of Boston, Mass., for the purpose of distributing Robert G. Ingersoll's lectures among Christians, in order to civilize them, I give and bequeath the sum of $1,000."

Waterspout Wreck.

New York, Feb. 8.—A waterspout has wrecked a station on the Jeronimo Mezzuita Central Railway, causing many deaths and great damage on plantations, according to a dispatch from Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

A MARRIAGE OF NATIONAL INTEREST.

MISS HANNA TO WED.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 10.—Close friends of Senator Hanna and his family say his daughter is to be married soon to Harry A. Parsons, of Cleveland. Mrs. Hanna was asked if the report were true. She declined to deny the report.

It has been whispered in Washington for some time that Parsons and Miss Hanna were engaged.

MISS MABEL HANNA.

Mabel Hanna is the eldest daughter of Senator and Mrs. Hanna. She is well known in Cleveland, but has not taken so prominent a part in the events of society as the other members of the Hanna family.

Harry A. Parsons is the protege of the senator, and is in his employ in Washington. He attracted Senator Hanna's attention in the last campaign by his part in the organization of the First Voters' club. Last night Parsons' family said that the young man was to be the senator's son-in-law.

NEW GEYSER AT WORK.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 10.—Major John Pitcher, U. S. A., superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, reports that there is a new exhibition of volcanic action in the porcelain basin, and that it had been christened the Twentieth Century Geyser. It is situated 131 feet east of the Constant Geyser.

Free to Everybody.

Dr. J. M. Willis, a specialist of Crawfordsville, Indiana, will send free by mail to all who send him their address, a package of Pansy Compound, which is two weeks' treatment, with printed directions, and is a positive cure for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous or sick headache, lagrippe and blood poison.

HAY-PAYNE.

Nuptials of the Secretary's Daughter at Washington.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Helen Hay, eldest daughter of Secretary Hay, and Payne Whitney, of New York, son of ex-Secretary of Navy Whitney, were married to-day at noon at the Church of the Covenant. The wedding was the most notable social event of the season in Washington, being celebrated in the presence of the highest officials in the land, including the President and his cabinet and of what is recognized as the best of New York and New England society. The Hay family has been in mourning since the death of Adelbert Hay, but for this one day the mourning was put aside and the wedding was celebrated with all the pomp that would have characterized it otherwise.

For several days past the guests have been gathering and preparations have been making for the wedding. The groom's father, ex-Secretary Wm. Whitney, came to Washington with a party of distinguished friends, including Sir Edward Colebrook, C. T. Barney, Miss Barney and Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Paget, while Payne Whitney, the bridegroom, had gathered about him at the Arlington a large number of his college chums and friends. Presents almost without number have been pouring into the Hay home for the last fortnight; it is believed their number exceeds four hundred, many being articles of almost priceless worth. But it has not been possible, owing to the reluctance of the family, to obtain a complete list of these presents, though it is known that they include houses and lands, a yacht, and jewels and articles of vertu and art without number.

The church where the ceremony was performed was elaborately and artistically decorated with flowers and greens. Back of the pulpit and before the organ, tall, graceful palms formed a great bower of dark green, and beneath, like a miniature Niagara, great sprays of Easter lilies trailed to the ground.

Down the center aisle was a beautiful conception, a bridal path made up of Easter lilies attached to the pews on either side. The walls of the church were festooned with southern smilax, topped off with great masses of Easter lilies caught up by bows of wide white ribbon.

The church was crowded. Its seating capacity is only 600 which promised badly for the one thousand persons invited. It was seen that official Washington could not be accommodated so the invitations were limited to the friends of the contracting families.

The ushers were all bachelor friends of the bridegroom, namely: Henry Clews, jr., Frederick Kernochan, J. N. Waterbury, jr., Milton S. Barger, Gouverneur Morris, of New York; James N. Wadsworth, of Genesee, N. Y.; Hugh D. Cott, of Philadelphia, and Major Charles McCawley, U. S. M. C., of Washington. Mr. Whitney's best man was Eugene Hale, jr., son of the senior senator from Maine. The bride was assisted by two maids, her sister, Alice Hay, and Dorothy Whitney, the fifteen-year-old sister of the bridegroom.

They were prettily gowned in gray crepe de chene made over white silk and wore great picture hats of white felt with long white ostrich plumes. The bride wore neither jewels nor lace and her toilet was one of extreme simplicity, consisting of a gown of plain white satin completed by a tulle veil caught in place by a coronet of orange blossoms.

A beautiful feature of the wedding was the musical program which had been arranged by the Hay sisters and was rendered by Organist Harvey Murray. Four of the six numbers were selections from Wagner. The music was as follows:

Pilgrim Chorus—The Evening Star—from Tannhauser, processional—March of the Master Singers; the praise song from Die Meister Singer; wedding march by Dudley Buck; the swan song—Elsa Entering the Cathedral—introduction to third act, and wedding music by Lohengrin; march from Midsummer Night's Dream, Mendelssohn.

CATTLE TUBERCULOSIS.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 6.—In a paper read before the Central Shorthorn Breeders' association, at its annual meeting here yesterday, Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, stated that it has been found that tuberculosis is being spread by pure bred imported animals, purchased to improve the common cattle of this country and suggested the propriety of shutting down on the importation of cattle and sheep following the example of Great Britain. Glanders, too, he said, was an imported disease.

European nations still pretend to find deep political significance in coming visit of Prince Henry.

Cancer

A Celebrated Ohio Physician's Marvelous Discovery—How to Cure the Dreaded Cancer in Your Own Home Mailed Free.

This treatment has completely cured hundreds of cases so desperate that noted surgeons refused to operate, declaring them fatal and hopeless.

Mr. Geo. W. Yost, an old and prominent citizen of Easton, Ills., says: "Your home treatment cured me without pain in 12 days of cancer of 20 years' standing."

James McMullen, a leading G. A. R. and old resident of Lebanon, Ohio, says: "I suffered for years with cancer of the lip. In 10 days your remedy cured me with hardly a sign of a scar left."

"Mrs. J. Woodrow, of 11 Lyne Road, Crewkerne, England, says: "Your remedy cured me of cancer of the breast in 12 days."

Send name and address if you are a sufferer, or if you know of any one who is, and we will send all necessary information and hundreds of convincing testimonials absolutely free. Address Dr. Curry Cancer Co., Box 516, Lebanon, Ohio. Don't fail to write to-day.

Doctors

Consult your doctor. If he says, "Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough," then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. Physicians have been our friends for 60 years.

"For five years I suffered with bronchitis. A few weeks ago I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and only two bottles entirely cured me."
Daniel B. Lipps, Alta, W. Va.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Ms

EIGHT MILLIONS

The Loss by the Great Fire at Paterson on Feb. 9.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 10.—The fierce conflagration which burned its way through the business section of Paterson yesterday has completely spent its force and is quickly dying out in the ashes and broken brick of its ruin. The firemen who hurried from other cities to save the endangered city have gone back to their homes, and several companies of the local department have been ordered to their homes for the rest and refreshment they so sorely need.

Conservative opinion is inclined to cut $2,000,000 from the aggregate loss of $10,000,000 agreed upon yesterday, and $8,000,000 will probably be accepted finally as the actual cost of the fire. No tabulation of individual losses that can be accepted as reliable has yet been made, and it will be several days before satisfactory figures can be prepared. Equally incomplete is the estimate of insurance. It was stated here to-day that the insurance amounted to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, but what gave basis to the calculation was not clear. Several of the largest losers said that they had not yet had an opportunity to examine their policies, and that meantime they could not tell what amount they carried.

Probably no fire of equal magnitude and widespread destructiveness ever produced an equally small casualty list. Dozens of firemen and the volunteers who labored with them were slightly injured by falling bricks and timber, burned by flying firebrands or temporarily overcome by smoke, but only a few of them needed either surgical or medical attention. The small casualty list is explained by the fact that the people had ample warning and time to abandon their homes before the flames came upon them.

Following is a list of the principal business houses, public buildings and churches and clubhouses destroyed:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

City hall.
Public library.
Old city hall.
Police station.
Engine-house No. 1.
Patrol stables.
High school.
School No. 1.

CHURCHES.

First Baptist.
Second Presbyterian.
Park Avenue Baptist.
St. Mark's Episcopal.
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic.

BANKS.

First National.
Second National (partially).
Paterson National.
Silk City Trust.
Hamilton Trust.
Paterson Trust.

CLUB HOUSES.

Young Men's Christian Association.
Knights of Columbus.
Progress club.
St. Joseph's hall.
Hamilton club.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Romain building.
Katz building.
Marshall & Ball's.
Cohn building.
Old Town Clock.
Old Kinne building.
Stevenson building.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Western Union.
Postal Telegraph.

THEATER.

The Garden.

NEWSPAPERS.

Evening News.
Sunday Chronicle.

STORES.

Quackenbush & Co., dry goods.
Boston store, dry goods.
Globe store, dry goods.
National Clothing Co.
Kent's drug store.
Kinsilla's drug store.
Muzzy's, hardware and general merchandise.
Marshall & Ball, clothiers.
John Norwood, paints.
Oberg's grocery.
Wertendyke's grocery.
P. H. & W. G. Shields, grocers.
"The Paterson," dry goods.
Jordan's piano store.
Sauter & Co., pianos.
Feder & McNail, shoes.
Sendler's confectionery.
Tappan's tea store.
Ragowski's millinery.
Brohal & Mueller, shoes.
C. E. Beach, automobiles.
Morehead & Son, clothiers.
Paterson Gas and Electric Co.
Skye's drug store.
Mackintosh's drug store.

The militiamen remained on guard to-day and will be kept under arms and on duty as long as necessity for their services exists. Much valuable property is still exposed and the authorities are determined to prevent looting or disorder in any form. Saloons that attempted to open after midnight were promptly closed and the sale of liquor was prohibited until after daylight.

The holiday crowds of yesterday had dispersed and the city was very quiet and orderly to-day. All of the dangerous walls that stand are to be thrown down and the streets now obstructed with fallen brick will be cleaned up.

Fifteen hundred public school children and several hundred more who attended St. Mary's parochial school found themselves on enforced vacation to-day, but by the end of the week they will all be back at their tasks. The High school pupils will divide the quarters of the Normal school with half-day sessions at the start.

A bread and coffee famine was averted by outside aid. A Newark bread company, early this morning, started wagons loaded with three thousand loaves of bread for free distribution in the stricken city. Wealthy residents of this city ordered large supplies of coffee and provisions from Passaic, Newark and New York.

The Ladies' Relief committee has established headquarters in St. Paul's Episcopal church, on Broadway, and will provide food to all who may apply for assistance.

The anarchists who have made this city their headquarters mourn the loss of their favorite meeting place, the office of La Questione Sociale. The office of this newspaper was in Market street, and it went down in the path of the flames. The home of Miss Ernestine Cravella, the young woman who attracted attention after the murder of King Humbert, by her inflammatory speeches in public meetings, was also burned.

The homes of many others of the Paterson anarchists were destroyed, though Bartholdis hall, which was the boarding house of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, was untouched by the fire. The houses near it on Straight and Market streets were all burned to the ground.

GOVERNOR TAFT.

Interesting Statements Before the Senate Committee on the Philippines.

Washington, Feb. 5.—In his statement before the senate committee on the Philippines to-day Gov. Taft dealt especially with the question of the relationship of the civil and military authorities in the Philippines and his explanation was received with much interest by the members of the committee. The day's session began with the understanding that there should be no interruption by members of the committee until the presentation of this entire branch of the subject was completed. Gov. Taft said that originally the civil and military control of the islands had been in the hands of the military and naturally there had been some difference of opinion between the military authorities and the commission as to the method of procedure. This difference had arisen with Gen. MacArthur and there had been more or less correspondence on the subject. The General had contended that authority over the islands was vested in the military as the representative of the Chief Executive because the islands were in a state of war. In this view the commission did not concur. This difference did not, however, extend to the control of the municipalities.

In this connection Gov. Taft explained at some length the contention between the commission and General Chaffee, which had, he said, arisen over the habeas corpus provision in the commission's code. That provision had been inserted, he said, to protect native officers who surrendered and who are subject to arrest on charges of crimes committed while in the insurrection service believed to be contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. Such charges against these men were common and often they were unfounded.

The provision had, however, been invoked in the interest of an enlisted man serving in Cebu, who was seeking to secure his release from the military service in an indirect way.

Thus a conflict had arisen and the question had been referred to Washington with the result that instructions had come back that the differences must be compromised.

"Gen. Chaffee and I are on the friendliest and most cordial terms," he said, "and we had no difficulty in reaching an understanding after a prolonged conference."

"Our compromise was reached on the understanding that a writ of habeas corpus would not lie against military officers, or a prisoner of war."

Gov. Taft also said that there had been difference of opinion as to other matters in the method of administration and that naturally the natives were more favorably inclined toward the civil government, because they were represented by men of their own nationality in that branch of the service, while on the other hand the army was principally concerned in bringing the war to an end. He thought, however, the military authorities were coming to look with more favor on the civil institutions.

In reply to a question, Gov. Taft said there are thirty-four organized and fifteen unorganized provinces.

In answer to a question by Senator Patterson, Gov. Taft said it was not true that a majority of the people can read and write. As to the position of women in the islands, he said that the women of the islands hold a superior position. They are the active managers in general affairs and the Spanish archbishop had said to him that if it was intended to confer any political authority upon the Filipinos, it should be conferred upon the female sex.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Senate committee on the Philippines to-day continued its consideration of the question of the revenue of the Philippine islands, Governor Taft still being on the stand. He began his statement with an explanation of that portion of his testimony of yesterday to the effect that sentiment was the main reason for asking a substantial regulation of the rates of the Dingley law, so far as they applied to the Philippines, saying he feared that the statement might be misunderstood. The idea he had meant to convey by that statement was that the Philippine commission welcomes every evidence of a desire on the part of the American people to aid the Philippine people and he believed that any such evidence of a discrimination would aid the Philippine administration in its work. That, in time, such a concession as was proposed would be of vast benefit to the farmers of the island—and practically all the inhabitants were farmers—he did not doubt. He was sure the political effect would be good, but that there would be any immediate substantial effect he did not think was true, regardless of the statement made in his official report that such a reduction would cause an advance in trade by "leaps and bounds." He did not mean to withdraw the recommendation, on the contrary, he would be glad to have a reduction of 50 per cent.

Governor Taft also explained that he had not intended to convey the idea that the 65,000,000 acres of land in the Philippines not controlled by private ownership is arable. Much of the area is, he said, covered by mountain ranges, and is therefore not capable of cultivation.

In response to a suggestion from Senator Culberson, Governor Taft said he did not think the bill providing a tariff between the United States and the Philippines should be temporary, as is the case with reference to the Porto Rican bill. Speaking of the new revenue bill passed by the Philippine commission, he said that, so far, the effort is conjectural, but that it was hoped the amount under the impetus it would give to trade would soon equal the returns secured under the old law, which was $9,000,000 or $10,000,000. There had, so far, been a great increase in the importation of food products, especially in canned goods, which come principally from the United States and Spain. Governor Taft explained the contracts which have been let for harbor improvements, involving an expenditure of $3,000,000, and in response to questions by Mr. Hale said that contracts also had been let for the construction of twenty launches, or small seagoing boats, for the transportation of mail of provincial officers. The cost for these boats will be $1,000,000. He had asked for bids from San Francisco, he said, but they were so high the commission was obliged to contract for them with Shanghai and Japanese firms.

Governor Taft asked for power to pass general corporation laws. Most of the enterprises there now, he explained, are controlled by English capital.

Mr. Duboise wanted to know if it would not be advantageous for the government to build and control railroads, telephones, etc.

"That is a question of general economic consideration," answered Governor Taft, "which the commission wishes to avoid."

Reverting to the subject of corporations, Governor Taft thought it would be wise for Congress to give to the commission some discretionary power in the matter of the building of railways.

Washington, Feb. 10.—In continuing his statement concerning the conditions in the Philippine islands, before the senate committee on the Philippines to-day, Governor Taft said that the estimate for preliminary expenses in those islands must include a considerable outlay for school buildings.

It was necessary, he said, to make salaries from 20 to 25 per cent higher than in the United States. In this connection, Senator Culberson made inquiries concerning the salaries and allowances of the commissioners of the archipelago. "Is each of the commissioners paid $20,000?" he asked.

"No," was the reply.

"When we first went out, the commissioners were each paid $10,000 and the chairman $12,000, and in addition there was an allowance of $5,500 to each for expenses, making the total $15,500 and $17,500, respectively. When I was appointed civil governor, I was allowed $5,000 for my legislative duties and $15,000 for my duties as an executive, making $20,000. The other commissioners were allowed $5,000 for their legislative services and $10,000 for their executive duties, making $15,000, all in gold."

"Is each allowed a private secretary?"

"Yes."

"And you also have a large clerical force?"

"You would think so if you should step into our offices; you would also get an idea of the necessity for such a force."

"What other allowances are made?"

"None, except that I am allowed, as governor, to live in the Malacanan, the old governor general's palace."

"Is it an extensive place?"

"Rather. It costs me $125 in gold per month to light it, and I pay $3,000 a year out of my own pocket for servant hire. There are fourteen ponies in the stable, eight of which I own, and I also keep three carriages. The grounds are extensive, but they are lighted by the city of Manila, as any other park would be."

"Are the other members of the commission provided with residences?"

"They are not. All of them pay rent, and I can assure you that I would much prefer to pay mine to being required to live at Malacanan and keep up that establishment. If I may be allowed a word personal, I would say that of my $17,500 salary list I had only $1,500 left at the end of the year, and I am sure that if my illness had not prevented my entertaining to a desirable extent, there would have been nothing left of the $20,000 now paid, and Gen. Wright and Judge Ide have assured me they could save nothing. There is much entertaining necessary, and the cost of everything is greater than in Washington. Indeed, money goes so fast that it seems to melt. There are no perquisites or allowances other than those I have mentioned."

Governor Taft added that the commission had nothing to do with fixing the salaries of its own members, that having been done in Washington, but he said that it was impossible to secure the services of competent men for responsible positions without paying better salaries than are paid here.

FOOD WILL DO IT.

Made Over a Man of 60.

Food that will put the vigor of life into a man of sixty is worth knowing about. Mr. Chas. E. Allen, of 5306 Master St., Philadelphia, Pa., says, "Five years ago at the age of fifty-nine I was advised by a friend to adopt rolled oats for my breakfast diet in the place of white bread. I followed the advice with some benefit, but was still troubled with heart weakness and general debility, requiring medicine from time to time; the bowels were also affected to an extent.

About six months ago while still half sick and very weak I commenced to use Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food and soon noticed an improvement in my general health, with the gradual disappearance of unfavorable symptoms. Heart palpitation decreased and a new feeling of vigor manifested itself in various ways. Tonics were no longer needed, bowels became natural, nerves were steady and I seemed to have returned, in a great degree, to the vigor of middle age. There has also been a gain in flesh, my weight having increased from 137 to 151 pounds.

You are welcome to use my name if you desire to publish this voluntary testimony."

Lonely Homes

A home is never complete without children. Yet many homes are childless. Many wives are desolate for the lack of a child to love. Their lives are aimless—void of the high motives of motherhood. While barrenness is causing incalculable sadness and sorrow, it exists in most cases on account of some little female trouble, which Wine of Cardui would speedily set right. This pure Wine regulates the disordered female organs by building up the worn out nerves and regulating the menstrual flow. It restores the fallen womb to its proper place. By strengthening the generative organs, it makes pregnancy possible where barrenness exists. You can depend on

WINE OF CARDUI

Suffering women all over the land have been depending on it for seventy-five years. No more convincing proof can be given than the testimony of Mrs. Benson, who is only one of thousands of women to whom Wine of Cardui has brought a permanent cure. Many cases of miscarriage—that trouble which robs mothers of their hopes—have been avoided by timely use of the Wine. You are asked to try Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught, its companion medicine. Nine out of ten cases of female trouble, barrenness included, yield to them. All druggists sell $1.00 bottles of Wine of Cardui.

Vandervoort, Ark., April 2, 1900.

Last May I had a miscarriage, which was followed by flooding. I read your Almanac and my husband got me a bottle of Wine of Cardui and it stopped my flooding and restored my fallen womb to its place. Now I am cured after taking three bottles and have another to take which I got this morning. I am expecting to become a mother and Wine of Cardui will be my doctor.

Mrs. MARY L. BENSON.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms: "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

GERMAN ANSWER

To Spain's Request for Concerted Action Against Uncle Sam.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—The foreign office was informed yesterday that The Associated Press had issued for publication the text of the replies of all the European courts except that of Germany, to the request of Spain for concerted action by the public sent out March 25, 1898, from Madrid. The Associated Press correspondent here asked for the text of the German answer to this request. The foreign office said that the answer of the German government was made orally by the German ambassador at Madrid. The answer was that Germany could not take the initiative, and must await the action of other powers. Subsequent events made a further answer unnecessary. The foreign office called attention to cablegrams from Washington, saying that the British embassy there admits making a second proposal, April 14, 1898, but with no evil intentions against the United States. The foreign office added:

"We fully recognize the fact that England had no evil intentions against the United States. The German government, far from imputing such intentions, on the other hand, and simply on the basis of the documents in the case, protests against London imputing to us intentions we never had."

The Berliner Tageblatt comments upon the admission of the British embassy at Washington in the following terms:

"Considering this singular attitude of England, it makes a rather curious impression that the question of intervention during the Spanish-American war should have been unearthed precisely by England, and with the most evident purpose of causing the United States to entertain suspicions of Germany's policy and to introduce an inharmonious tone into the visit of Prince Henry.

"Hitherto the German government has been able to prove most unequivocally that it maintained a thoroughly loyal neutrality and participated in no efforts at intervention, a thing which England can no longer say of itself."

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD Your lucky days, etc. Send dime and birthday to Gordon, Lock Box 28, Toledo, Ohio.

LADY WORTH $20,000, unfortunately blind of one eye, scarcely noticeable, wants home-loving husband. Union, 69 Dearborn, Chicago.

WANTED Young man to travel; salary $50 a month and expenses. Send references. Plough-Williams Co., Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.

FOR MEN Rare list of books, rubber goods, photos. Enclose a two-cent stamp for list to KING CO., No. 78 Seventh avenue, Carbondale, Pa.

IMMENSELY wealthy, handsome and intelligent lady wants immediately good, capable husband. Address ERIE, 64 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

FINE OPPORTUNITY for truck gardeners. High class fruit and vegetable lands at reasonable prices, [illegible]. W. M. W. WILSON, New Brighton, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for a really wonderful remedy. A sure positive cure for the very prevalent diseases of dyspepsia or indigestion. [illegible] It advertises itself. [illegible] Chemical Co., Akron, O.

$6 TO $15 SALARY guaranteed per week to ladies [illegible] experience unnecessary. [illegible] stamp for full instructions, etc. Address 20th Century Co., Toledo, O.

PRICES REDUCED FOR 60 DAYS.
$4.00 Vapor Bath Cabinet $2.25 each
$5.00 Quaker " 3.50 each
$10.00 " " 6.10 each
$1.00 Face & Head Steam. Attch. 65c.
Quality best. Guaranteed. $2 Book Free with all "Quakers." Write for our New Catalogue, special 60-Day offer. Don't miss it. Your last chance. New plan, new prices to agents, salesmen, managers. Wonderful sellers. Hustlers getting rich. Plenty territory. World M'f'g Co., 97 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

PETS LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY OF ALL KINDS ABSOLUTELY FREE
STOCK PEDIGREED AND REGISTERED, POULTRY SCORED
All bred and raised at the Epitomist Experiment Station
[illegible]
EPITOMIST EXPERIMENT STATION, Spencer, Ind.

BANK CRASH.

Vice President Andrews Got Over a Million of Its Money

Detroit, Feb. 10.—The City Savings bank did not open for business this morning. At 9 o'clock the following notice was posted on the door: "This bank is in the hands of George L. Maltz, banking commissioner."

Asked the reason for the suspension of the City Savings bank, State Banking Commissioner Maltz said to the Associated Press:

"Frank C. Andrews, vice president of the bank, and commissioner of police, is the reason. The bank had total deposits of something over $3,000,000 and Andrews had more than a third of this money out on certified checks and overdrafts. There are $662,000 in certified checks and $914,000 in overdrafts. Henry R. Andrews, cashier of the bank, advanced this money to Frank C. Andrews without the knowledge of the directors. They are entirely blameless in this matter. When I learned the bank's condition I closed it. I do not know," he said in answer to another question, "whether any steps will be taken by the directors toward legal proceedings against the Messrs. Andrews. I will issue a statement this afternoon on the bank's condition."

The clearing house committee is now in session discussing the suspension.

The officers of the bank, which was organized in 1889, are: President, Frank C. Pingree; vice president, Frank C. Andrews; cashier, H. R. Andrews; assistant cashier, Jos. Schulte. The capital stock of the bank is $150,000.

According to the statement of the bank's condition, printed Dec. 17, the bank had total deposits of $3,062,465.30.

The county auditors have in the City Savings bank one fund of $108,043, and a sinking fund balance of $42,714.

County Clerk McGregor has $22,000 in the bank as register in chancery.

The entire fund of the board of education money is in the City Savings bank, Cashier H. R. Andrews, of the bank, being treasurer of the board. It is estimated that this is about $157,000. The public library fund is also in the City Savings bank and amounts to $39,000.

Frank Andrews has filed a quit claim deed to the City Savings bank on several pieces of valuable property.

None of the other banks in the city are affected by the suspension of the City Savings Bank. George H. Russel, chairman of the clearing house committee, and president of the State Savings Bank, said at noon: "The general banking situation here has never been better. There will be no further failures."

Small depositors in some of the banks are withdrawing their accounts, but there is nothing like a run on any institution. Cashier H. R. Andrews, who is not a relative of F. C. Andrews, is in a serious condition of collapse at his home. Mrs. Andrews said this afternoon: "He came home Friday night from the bank so nervous and trembling that he groped his way to his bedroom, and he has not had one hour of natural sleep, having been under the influence of opiates for that time, and the worry at the bank has been more than he could stand. Now he is raving the whole day, and the only coherent words that I can hear him say, as I lean over his bed are: 'Oh, I know they will blame me; they will blame me, but I am not to blame. I am not responsible for this?'"

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNG FOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony.

Wednesday.

Just to trust Him, this is all!
Then the day will surely be
Peaceful, whatsoe'er befall,
Bright and blessed, calm and free.

Thursday.

There are few whose days are not often clouded; who are not hampered in working out their ideas by defects in their own tempers and by the limitations of their own minds; but no man can see clearly and judge wisely who does not know these things and take them into account. When a wise man finds himself in a mood of depression, he may not be able at the instant to throw it off, but he refuses to come to conclusions while under its spell.

Friday.

Fear has killed thousands of virtues, and courage is a great invigorator. The mind is the natural protector of the body.

Saturday

As surely as the skies the caverns crown,
The noble deed shall live the base thought down.

Sunday.

Let the individual say each day, as he rises to face a new life: "To-day, no one in the world shall suffer because I live. I will be kind, considerate, careful in thought and speech and act. I will seek to discover the element that weakens me as a power in the world, and that keeps me from living up to the fullness of my possibility. That weakness I will master to-day—I will conquer it at any cost."

Monday.

It is not what one can get out of a work, but what he may put in, that is the test of success. And this is true of all kinds of work.

Tuesday.

Self-control the worker must have, in order that he may see clearly and hold himself well in hand, whatever the circumstances which may arise to arouse him into fear or indignation.

Something Well To Forget.

Success or Failure.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

A good memory is an excellent thing. Not many people are blessed with them in these later days, and the probable reason is the multiplicity of things which rush in to attract the attention. Ere the brain has time to receive and crystalize a fact, something else appears to dim the preceding impression, and this process continues with the majority of us, until our minds are little better than sieves through which passes alike what is most and least valuable. Unfortunately the things that were best forgotten are those most frequently remembered, such as the faults, follies and failures of others, and our own sorrows and sufferings.

The need of charity in judging of others is fully admitted even when not acted upon. It is wonderfully easy to see wherein our neighbor has been weak and wicked, and how well deserved is the punishment which, in some way, at some time, is sure to be his portion. It is not always easy to forget the sin even when he has firmly set his face the other way and is using all his forces to redeem the past. And yet this is the time when a poor memory is a blessing. What right have you or I to reproach, in thought or word, others for the failures which might have been our own under the same conditions and environments? The best and only thing to do is to put them out of the thought, and thus finally out of the memory.

This, too, is the wisest course with respect to our own wrong doings in the past. Indulgence in remorseful thoughts weakens the power to turn the life currents into new channels. When the lesson of the failure has once been learned,—and it is always a painful process—then let it be dropped into oblivion. The apostle Paul put in a few words the whole vital truth regarding this matter.

"Forgetting those things which are behind, and stretching forward unto those things which are before, I press on toward the goal."

The forgetting he speaks of lies in so merging all thought in the effort to reach a higher ideal, or, as he puts it, "the goal," that regret has no room for its being. Yesterday's happenings belong to yesterday. It is true, their effects may reach over into to-day, but they are to be dealt with as new conditions, demanding strength and wisdom for their consideration. These are impossible of attainment when the mind is racked with sorrow and remorse for what is absolutely beyond recall.

Was it not Helen Hunt Jackson who once wrote that

"Each morn is a New Year's morn come true,
Morn of a festival to keep.
All nights are sacred nights to make
Confession and resolve and prayer;
All days are sacred days to wake
New gladness in the sunny air,
Only a night from old to new;
Only a sleep from night to morn,
The new is but the old come true,
Each sunrise sees a new year born?"

It is true, then, then, that there are times when to forget is righteous—to forget a wrong, to forget an enemy, to forget disappointments, to forget failures—in short to forget everything that will turn us away from "the goal," whatever that may be, toward which our endeavors are tending.

Speaking of failures brings to my mind a discussion of the question, "What is success?" which I saw in some paper recently, the Cleveland Press, I think. The writer said, and truly, that it has never been, and it never can be, answered in a manner to cover the whole field of human endeavor. After naming different men who have won their millions, and are yet far from happy and satisfied, thus being in a sense, failures, this story is told:

The other day the poor authorities in New York stumbled into a squalid room and found a sick man and three little children. There was a fire in the stove and food on the table. There was enough to eat, such as it was, and evidences of somebody's loving care.

And that somebody came in while the visitors were there. That somebody had a brave face, though a pinched one, and a stout heart beat under ragged dress. Somebody's head was just a little higher than the table. The breadwinner of that little home was a girl under 10. She had been mother for years, and mother and father for weeks. She sold papers on a corner. She ran errands and somehow—God knows how—she wrested from the world of business enough pennies to keep life in five human beings.

A sense of duty was born in her. She was face to face with a condition and she did her best.

And there you get very close to the true meaning of "success."

She did her best. She used the brain and the body that nature had given her. She was unselfish. She shouldered the burdens that came her way and bore them without complaint.

She did her best.

All the human beings who are putting into life the best that is in them are striving for and finding success, and there are no statistics of failure or accomplishment. Perhaps it is best that it should be that way.

The writer has gone to the very heart of the whole matter. The successful individual is not always the one who is so named by the world, which is apt to judge only by outward appearances. Often he represents but a one-sided winning, while upon every other side is absolute failure. The brave little breadwinner whose story is so faithfully told above, is, in all that makes true character, head and shoulders above many who are rated successes.

It is bravely facing the conditions of life, however adverse they may be; doing the duty at hand cheerfully and hopefully, with the faith that when worthy of the better thing it will come; it is the patient and steadfast striving to do always "the best that is in them"—these are the things which really make a successful life. And if they seem to count less now than wealth and fame and pleasure, the time wil surely come when their value is understood to be beyond measurement.

THE COZY CORNER

She Appreciates All.

Mrs. M. J. Elliott, Kansas:—"Dear Cozy Corner friends, some very nice and appreciative letters have recently been written concerning what our editor said about 'Divine Thought and Right Thinking.' No one could have enjoyed that article more than I did, but I do not think it was any better, or more worthy of praise, than is all she writes for us. I cannot remember anything she ever wrote that was not forceful and helpful, and yet we very seldom let her know how much we appreciate her work.

"We all know that she does not work for praise, but for the good she can do, which, however, should not prevent us from telling her—once a year, at any rate—that she has succeeded in her aim and has not only comforted us in trouble, but has helped us to higher and better thoughts and to purer lives.

"We know for ourselves that it is sometimes discouraging to continue to work with no assurance of appreciation, and we should do as we would be done by in this respect as in others.

"Friends who know of my admiration for Miss Bouton have often asked me to what church she belonged. I do not know, nor care; it is enough for me to be sure that she practices the same gospel of love that she preaches in her 'Home Talks,' and, for one of the Cozy Cornerites, I heartily thank her for every article she has written and hope she may be spared to continue for many years the good work she has been doing for the readers of The Blade."

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

"Mirabelle" asks if The Blade "believes in psychic demonstrations?" The Blade, individually and collectively, believes in everything that is good, or that will help to make the world better. Whether "psychic demonstrations" will do this must be decided by each individual for himself and herself.

"A Sufferer" asks what causes enlarged or stiffened joints.

There is a diversity of opinion on this subject among professional men and women, most of them agreeing, however, that the primary cause is overeating and improper eating. This, of course, causes mal-nutrition, from which comes the soreness and stiffness so painful to bear.

As to the cure, though the editor does not prescribe for any disease, it seems as if good might come in these cases from eating only such food as will agree with one, and not too much of that. Continued exercise of the stiffened joints, painful though it be, will prevent any additional stiffness, and often this perseverance in simple methods will be quite as effectual as the remedies prescribed by a physician, or an expensive visit to the hot springs, or mud baths, so frequently patronized.

ST. VALENTINE.

The Patron Saint of Lovers.

If ye shall have a friendship for some Mayde,
And clouds of doubt shall rise betwixt ye,
Stay not alone, and nurse complaint,
But hie ye quickly hence,
To seek and offer explanation.
Thereby the clouds shall clear away,
And friendship's kindly sun once more shall shine;
And, haply, ye shall bless the day
Ye read the words of Valentyne.
—Ye Schoolmistress.

Why Saint Valentine, an ecclesiastical martyr of Rome, who died in the year 270, should have been chosen as the patron saint of lovers, by all nations and in all ages, has never been satisfactorily explained, but the fact remains that he is the one saint in the calendar whose "day" is recognized alike by Protestant and Catholic.

The only reason assigned for the appropriating of the 14th of February for this exchange of missives—sentimental and otherwise—is taken from a play of Shakespeare's where he speaks of the supposition that on that day "the birds do choose their mates." Geese, being birds, are included, of course, and—no, all young people who send valentines are not geese, though they sometimes give one the impression that they are akin to the bird whose cackling saved Rome, so we will not follow out that line of reasoning.

Next to the Christmas mail, there is no season when the life of the letter carrier is made such a burden to him, or he such a burden-bearer, as on February 14. Then it is that he carries in his overloaded, leathern sack, the expressions of many fond hearts.

Most of these "expressions are confined to cards glowing with bright colors and rich in impossible flowers, hearts, darts, and cupids insufficiently clothed to brave the usual February weather, were it not for the accompanying text of burning love, to keep them warm. Some of the envelopes of these sentimental messengers show evidence of much handling and of having been carried for many days in a not too clean pocket—presumably over some manly heart. Others are gorgeous in lace and embossed paper, fair but so frail, that they suffer much by their contact with the rude and unfeeling world during their journey in the leathern mail-bag.

Most entrancing are those which are carefully, wrapped in tissue paper and sent in a box, regardless of the extra postage, this dainty appearance giving promise of something out of the common line of valentines. Happy is the maid who can exhibit to her friends one or more of these love-laden boxes. Flowers, books, boxes of candy, gloves, theatre tickets, etc., are among the other gifts allowed on this day, and by the girl of the Twentieth century such practical demonstrations of affection are doubtless more appreciated than would be yards of poetry.

Of course the season must be celebrated in a social way and valentine parties are really the most enjoyable of any. Coming as they usually do near the close of the gay season before the beginning of Lent, all that is possible of fun and frolic is crowded into them.

The decorations of the rooms where such entertainments are held, as well as the costumes, games and refreshments, should carry out in every detail the sentiment of the time and hearts and darts be in evidence everywhere.

These parties may be arranged for afternoon, or evening, but as a valentine party without gentlemen guests would be an anomaly, they are usually held in the evening and dancing is the most popular form of entertainment.

If desired, a combination party for afternoon and evening could be arranged, the ladies meeting in the afternoon and the gentlemen coming for supper and the evening. The following idea, taken from Good Housekeeping, could be used for such an entertainment:

"The invitations for the ladies were for 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and all wore the traditional costume of a spinster, or matron, of "ye olden time." The majority of the girls wore cork-screw curls, carried old-fashioned reticules containing fennel seed, sweet-flag root and peppermint drops. Each told a story of her courtship, and why her lover was rejected—or accepted. Daguerreotypes, miniatures and silhouettes representing those present in their earliest days, were exhibited to the great amusement of the company.

At 6 o'clock the gentlemen of the party arrived, their toilets corresponding with those of the ladies.

Supper was served from all of the quaint, old china and glassware obtainable. The menu included, besides the "meat dish," preserves, pickles, hot biscuit, cookies, rich fruit cake, gold and silver cake and other indigestible goodies.

After thoroughly enjoying this and "sampling" everything offered on the table, the company engaged in a guessing game. The questions being these: What is the library cat? the aspiring cat, the relation cat, the water cat, dangerous cat, barber's cat and the spicy cat. The answers to these were: Catalogue, catamount, catkin, cataract, catastrophe, pole cat and catsup. To the one who guessed the greatest number of correct answers was presented a picture of cats, while the consolation prize was a huge, black-cat pincushion.

A kodak picture of the company was taken, and the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

The Merry-Go-Rounds.

Instead of a Valentine party—by the way, how many remember the one we had years ago?—we will give this day to the poetry that has been sent in response to the suggestion of our "Egyptian Friend," and on the subject that is so interesting to us.

The first "poet" to arrive was a new member—"E. K. H."—from the Keystone state, and this is her opinion of

The Blade M. G. R.,
A twinkling little star,
Lighting everybody's pathway,
Old or young;
Every day and hour
A never failing power,
I always love to hear its
Praises sung.

The next to sing its praises is Illi Nois:

We're a merry, earnest band
In the M. G. R.,
Scattered over this happy land—
Is the M. G. R.
With a motto pure and true,
That will be a help to you,
And there's work for all to do—
In the M. G. R.

Come and join our happy band—
'Tis the M. G. R.
Learn to work with heart and hand
For the M. G. R.
Doing good where'er you go,
Making sunshine here below,
Is our mission, as you know,
In the M. G. R.

Speaking words of hope and cheer,
In the M. G. R.,
Helping make some life less drear,
By the M. G. R.,
Sowing thoughts within some breast,
That will bring it peace and rest,
Is the work we love the best
In the M. G. R.

"Lionne," Mich., has been absent for a long, long time, but she has sent a very good excuse and the Chaperone gladly welcomes her again to the ranks of the M. G. R. girls and boys. She writes that the inspiration (?) for this expression of her feelings toward the M. G. R. came to her while she was "frying cakes for breakfast," and she immediately acted upon the thought with the following result:

The Merry-Go-Round
Is the place we have found
Where all of our friends will hear us.
Where our every word
Is sure to be heard
By those who would help and cheer us.

And so let us each
A hand outstretch
To assist, each one, his neighbor,
Assured that in love
Our Father above
Will bless and smile on our labor.

One who wishes to—
"Introduce myself as Evalina,
And one who lives in North Carolina,"
is assured of a welcome, but Miss Prudence would suggest that her prose—as shown in the letter she sent with the verses—is much better than her poetry, so will take the liberty of omitting the latter and ask "Evalina" to come again and tell us about her home, or of some place near it.

"Henrietta," Iowa, sends this good wish for the M. G. R. girls and boys, and we could have nothing better for the final "selection" for this meeting:

Dear Lord, keep these so near and dear,
And guard them every hour,
Guide Thou their feet
Mid flowers sweet
And save them by Thy power.

Another of the long ago members is with us to-day—"Lorainne," Ill.:

I am sure no one will recognize me, but I was once a member of the M. G. R., and enjoyed writing as well as any of you, but school duties seemed to require so much time that I had to drop the letters, then The Blade ceased to make its weekly visits at my home and last of all, I lost my badge and felt as if I was indeed, no longer a member. Now, however, things are changed and if the Chaperone will again admit me to a seat by the fireside, I would like to come in for a few minutes—long enough to speak to you and to ask if I may have another badge.

It is very pleasant here, but so changed. Many of those I used to meet are gone—some, alas, forever. Others have entered upon new lives that have taken them away from us and some are kept at home by sickness ad affliction.

Over in that corner is the vacant chair, once occupied by my friend "Architect," whom I used to love so well to listen to. "Forsaken," "New England Girl," "Cara Mia," "Elfa," "Ferne Hazleton," and, oh! so many others are absent, making the room seem very strange to me, but our motto is the same.

It means a great deal to "do all the good we can" and though I am not sure that I do this, I know that I try to.

Hoping to meet more of the former members when I come again I will say good-bye.

To "Lorainne" and others who have made inquiries, the Chaperone will say that badges can still be obtained for fifteen cents, at this office.

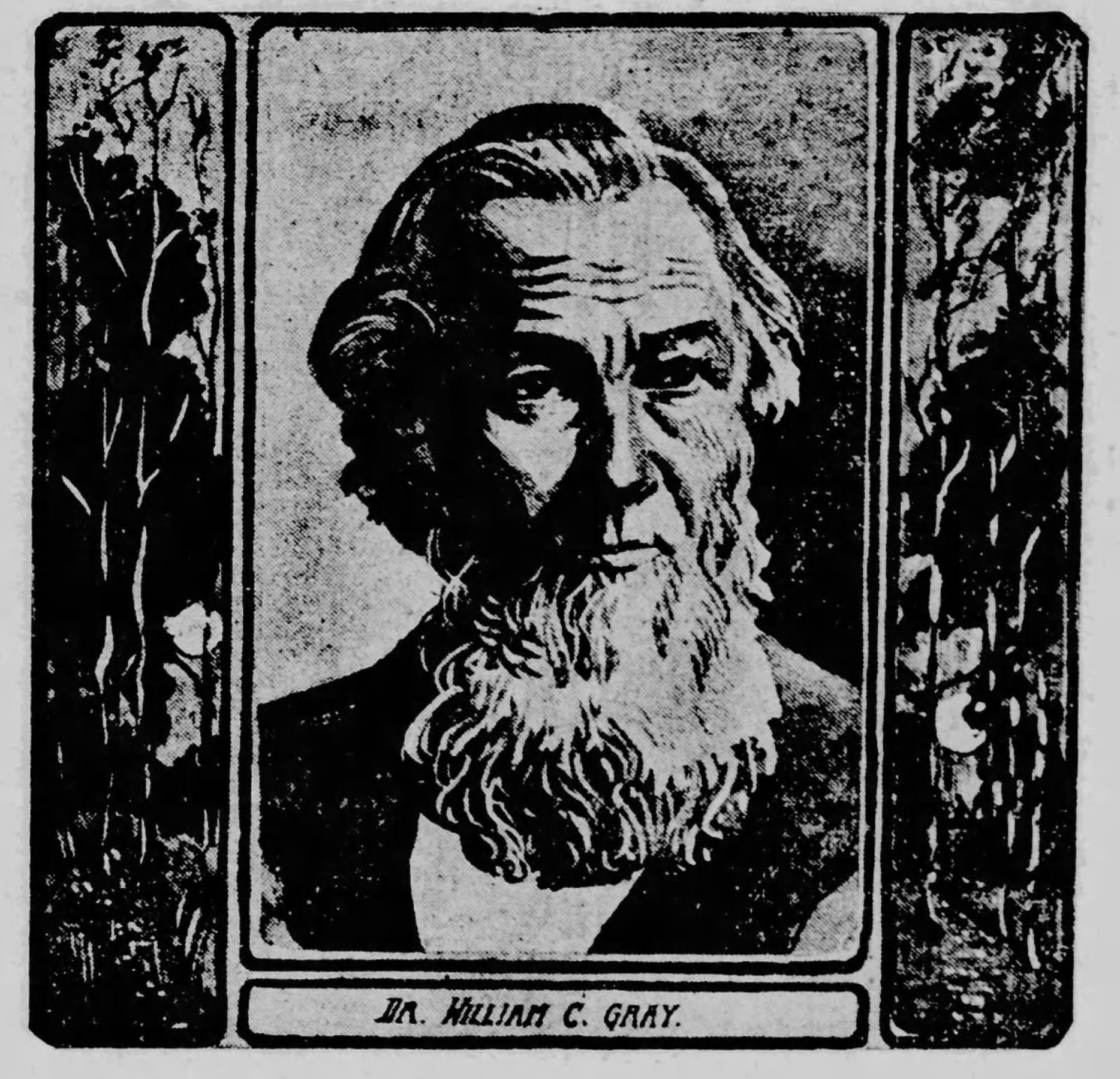
"Longfellow," Ohio.—I attended the Pan-American exhibit last summer and wore my badge very conspicuously, but failed to see another. Everything was of interest, but it seemed to me that to see three hundred and fifty acres of buildings lighted in two minutes was the greatest thing to be seen.

To "Forest Queen" and "Eola," I would reply that, though most of my life has been spent on the farm, yet for ten years I was a wanderer on the face of the earth. Three years were spent in the army and during the last seven years I have lived in five different states and worn my M. G. R. badge constantly, without ever seeing another like it.

Nature Musings.

The papers enclosed in the covers of the volume entitled Musings by Camp-Fire and Wayside, are from the pen of the late Dr. William C. Gray, former eeditor of the Interior. The musings are for the most part written in the Northern woods, and are drawn from the surroundings. In the trees, flowers, lakes, streams, birds and animals, Dr. Gray found inspiration for gentle sermons, wise philosophy and beautiful thoughts which are set down in so unassuming a manner that in their simplicity lies a great charm.

The Camp-Fire is the subject of the first musing, of which the following quotation is a part:



DR. WILLIAM C. GRAY.

"There is an impalpable, invisible, softly stepping delight in the camp-fire which escapes analysis. Enumerate all its charms, and still there is something not in your catalogue. There are paths of light which it cuts through the darkness; there are elfish forms winking and twisting their faces in the glowing ash-veiled embers; there are black-dragons' heads with red eyes, and jaws grinning to show their fiery teeth; the pines whisper to the silence; the sentinel trees seem to advance and retire; you may hear the distant scream of the wolf, or the trumpet of the moose, or the note of a solitary night bird, or the more familiar note of the loon. All these surround and conceal some other delight, as the body veils while it reveals the soul.

"Our birth is a sleep and a forgetting and yet a remembering. It is the memory of the wide, wide world that has come down to us in our blood, and of the camp-fire of our tribal ancestor who built his camp-fire under the trees of the garden, eastward in Eden. Sitting in its glow we are home again, though we know it not, nor can tell whence cometh the delight. It is rest and freedom from care. The sheltering trees look down upon us with calm pleasure, and soothe us to sleep with their whispered lullaby—a song which the mother yet sings to the baby cradled upon her breast, without knowing who composed it or whence it came."

Of nature and culture the author has written thus:

"Nature is the only university. Her teaching is free, with a generous and delightful freedom, and her splendid doors are ever open with a welcoming hospitality. She takes the dimpled hand and leads the toddling feet of the little child into her charmed circle of beauty and mystery. The growing boy rejoices in what he does not yet understand, and the sage, having spent a life in her school knows that he has only begun to appreciate the infinite oppulence of her knowledge and the inexhaustible kindness of her maternal heart toward her studious sons and daughters. There is no better argument for design than that the Creator ideally projected, built and endowed this celestial institution of immortality than the extreme improbability that he should have lavished so much time, care, wisdom and wealth upon it if he had no use for the students after their graduation. Nature is the sole subject and source of all literature, all art, all science, and of all worthy religion. She is the great astronomical observatory, a wheeling cyclorama of the stars, and her laboratories are filled with instruments both for celestial and terrestial research.

"The majestic pines have great loftiness and dignity, but no airs of condescension. Nature does not stoop to us, but lifts us up to herself. We are as lofty as the trees, as pleasing as the lakes, and as tranquil as the hills. If one intelligently study Nature he will need no other monitor in self-culture and refinement, and as it often appears to me, no other priest in religion. As we enter these primitive forests and float upon these unsullied waters, what is it in them which fills us with delight? First, it is the all-comprehending personal freedom, especially the moral freedom. Everything about us is so friendly. There is not an envious eye, nor a critical nor a venomous tongue anywhere in the all abroad. Everything is benevolent as well as beautiful. Not one of these trees flowers, lakes, streams, birds, or wild animals will do us harm, or seek to tyrannize over one's person, property, or opinions; but all of them, in earth, water or sky, are seeking to give us pleasure, and it is not a passive but an active service which they are rendering to each other and to us. It was a true inspiration which led the Puritans and the Pilgrims to go to the American wilderness in search of religious liberty. There was no inquisitor, heresy-hunter, or persecutor in the cathedrals of the forests. There were no slave hunters, carrying in their hands manacles for the mind. Nature is free and munificent in her offers of knowledge. Her book is unclasped, plainly printed, and open to the light of the sun. We have but to learn to read. When God would make the great human race, He cradled it under the trees; when He would make a nation great, He led it out into the unroofed wilderness."

The musings are grouped under different headings, each one of which covers a number of chapters. The first musings are around the Camp-Fire, followed with Musings of the South; Alaskan Musings; What Adam Did in Eden, and at the close comes At Eventide.

The papers were selected for publication by Dr. Gray during the few months immediately preceding the time of his home-calling, and the illustrations are reproductions from photographs taken by the author.

The book is the record of a life well lived, and its contents are nobly planned to cheer the world-worn wanderer on his way.

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Banner Puzzler

For December.

W. P. E.

Terence came to the Schoolmistress this morning with a serious expression on his rosy face, and that astute lady knew at once that he had a favor to ask, so she fortified herself with a licorice drop—the Schoolmistress is very fond of that confection—and waited for him to speak.

She had not long to wait. "Sure," he began, "it seems to me we ought to have some sort of a celebration in the Column, and if ye don't mind, I'll be sinding the pupils some Valentines, in place of the regular puzzles."

The Schoolmistress did not "mind" (it's for the pupils to do that!), and here is the result of Terence's efforts.

TO ILLI NOIS.

Here's wishin' ye:
My first's in the lady who upset Troy,
My second's in the one who upset Eden;
My third's in the man who was never a boy,
My fourth's in the state religion of Sweden,
My fifth's in the town where The Blade is made,
My sixth's in the region of "heat and shade."
The six together compose a boon,
That I hope is yours, or will be soon.

TO METTA.

X X X X X X
X X X X X X X X X X
X X X X X X X X X X
X X X X X O X X X X X
X X X X X O X X X X X
X X X X O X X X X
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O

1.—A parent, plus a child, equals a variety of plum.
2.—A bog, plus a church dignitary, equals the gelder rose.
3.—Beneath, plus endured, equals comprehended.
4.—Anticipation.
5.—Useless.
6.—Personal history.
7.—Knowledge.
8.—Imagination.
9.—Congealed water.
10.—A vowel.

The centrals down, give the name of the owner of the heart, who presents it, with his compliments.

TO HAWKEYE.

Here's lookin' at you:
May your life lack no xxxxxxxx,
Your xxxxxxxxx no joy;
May you soon be the xxxxxxxx
Of some "broth of a xxx."

TO C. M. B.

"Het roigy fo gunoy nem si hiter thregnst; nad eth tabuye fo dol nem si teh gayr deah."

TO W. P. E., MARLEY CRANFORD AND A. FAUL.

What must be the size of a cylinder in order that a second cylinder may revolve freely within it (allowing an inch space all around and at each end), the inner cylinder to be 36 inches long, and to contain exactly 1 bushel (2150.42 cu. ins.)?

Answers to Puzzles of January 30.

1.—Sun-dew.
2.—Trailing Arbutus.
3.—The 12 bushes were set in the form of a regular hexagon, having 1 bush in the center and 1 in the middle and extremity of each of the six sides.
4.—"I will be as the dew unto Israel; he shall grow as the lily and cast forth his roots as Lebanon."
5.—The plant called Solomon's Seal derives its name from the round, singular-looking scars upon its root. They are supposed to resemble the mark left by a seal upon wax.
6.—Longfellow wrote:

"At all times then, and in all seasons,
Flowers expand their light and soul-like wings;
Teaching us by most persuasive reasons,
How near akin they are to human things."

As the Column is unusually long to-day, because of Terence's effusions, the customary report will be omitted, all credits being given next week.

It is hoped by Terence that the "happy recipients" will send in the answers to his Valentines, with any short comments on the same that may occur to them.

LITTLE ORPHANT ANNIE.

Little orphant Annie's come to our house to stay,
An' wash the cups an' saucers up, an' brush the crumbs away,
An' shoo the chickens off the porch, an' dust the hearth and sweep,
An' make the fire, an' bake the bread, an' earn her board-an'-keep;
An' all us other children, when the supper things is done,
We set around the kitchen fire an' has the mostest fun
A-lis'nin' to the witch-tales 'at Annie tells about;
An' the Gobble-uns 'at git you
Ef you don't watch out!

One't they was a little boy wouldn't say his prayers,
So, when he went to bed at night, away up stairs,
His Mammy heerd him holler, an' his Daddy heerd him bawl,
An' when they turn't the kivvers down, he wasn't there at all!
An' they seeked him in the rafter-room, an' cubby-hole, an' press,
An' seeked him up the chimbly-flue, an' ever'wheres, I guess;
But all they ever found was thist his pants an' roundabout;
An' the Gobble-uns'll git you
Ef you don't watch out!

An' one time a little girl 'ud allus laugh an' grin,
An' make fun ov ever'one an' all her blood an' kin;
An' onct, when they was "company," an' old folks was there
She mocked 'em, an' shocked 'em, an' said she didn't care!
An' thist as she kicked her heels, an' turn't to run an' hide
They was two great big black things a-standin' by her side,
An' they snatched her through the ceilin' 'fore she knowed what she's about!
An the Gobble-uns'll git you
Ef you don't watch out!

An' little Orphant Annie says, when the blaze is blue,
An' the lamp-wick sputters, and the wind goes woo-oo!
An' you hear the crikets quit, an' the moon is gray,
An' the lightnin'-bugs an' dew is all squenched away,
You better mind yer parents, an' yer teachers fond an' dear,
An' churish them 'at loves you, an' dry the orphant's tear,
An' he'p the pore an' needy ones 'at clusters all about
Er the Gobble-uns'll git you
Ef you don't watch out!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

A-LISTNIN' TO THE WITCH-TALES 'AT ANNIE TELLS ABOUT.
Illustration from Dream Children.
Copyright, The Bowen-Merrill Co.

Out-of-Doors In Mid-Winter

In the first long, cold months of the year, when the wind is blowing and the snow covers the ground with its white drapery, one is apt to think that Mother Nature has not much to show that is attractive enough to make a tramp over the fields desirable. Mr. Charles C. Abbott, the naturalist, thinks otherwise, and the following story from his pen of one thing he saw out-of-doors in midwinter is very interesting.

Turning toward the meadows that stretch out for miles from the foot of the hil, I thought of a great oil-cask that, years ago, was sunk in the ground to collect the waters of a little spring. It is a favorite spot with me at all times, and I was curious to know how its many inhabitants had fared of late; for frogs, snakes, turtles and salamanders never fail, in winter, to make it their home; and, I may add, many a mouse and tortoise find it their grave.

Before I reached the spot I was delighted to make out faint footprints on the snow as I advanced, and so to learn that some creature had passed that way since the storm ceased. I supposed the spring to have been the goal of the creature's journey, as it was of mine, and I proved correct in this, for the first object that caught my eye when the spot came in view was my late friend, the opossum, of armadillo-tactics notoriety. His mental caliber began to loom up into respectable proportions in my estimation. Was he such a fool, after all? I wondered much, and was ready to believe a great deal, before it occurred to me that this might really be another opossum; and certainly the tracks it made, and the absence of the mark made by the tail suggested another individual. What the animal's object was in visiting the spring in broad daylight must remain unknown, for my abrupt appearance on the scene quite disconcerted him, and he retired with as much haste as the superlatively rough walking permitted. That the opossum sought food rather than drink at the spring is eminently probable; but upon any of the animals living in its waters, I am not aware that it ever preys. Possibly, being omnivorous, opossums are fond of frogs, and yet I doubt their ability to catch them, except by mere chance. But this is all speculation. It would not be strange if this particular marsupial differed from his fellows in such matters as that of food. Tastes vary among the lower animals, as among mankind, and one in a thousand opossums might have a fancy for frogs and the cunning necessary to capture them, and the fact escape notice. Fixed habits are few; the whims of the individual taste are countless.

The frogs in the spring were not disconcerted by my presence, and many remained sunning themselves, squatted upon every object that would sustain their weight and which reached above water. Some were mottled, others of a nearly uniform green or brown. Some were large, and many more were quite small; and all were sleek and plump as you would expect to find them in midsummer. Either fasting had not decreased their bulk or they broke their fast at intervals during the winter. Both suggestions, I think, are true. I stretched forth my hand to take up these grown frogs, one after the other, but all objected, moving backward into the deep water with a crab-like celerity and grace. Not one of them turned his back on me and dived, but all simply withdrew, and, to my surprise, always to a position quite out of reach, suggesting that they measured the distance en route. I have always held that frogs were witless, so I suppose that it was all mere coincidence. A few of these to-day were not content with deep water, but passed on down into the loose sand. Another possible coincidence, but I think not, was that the deep-green aquatic growths waving ceaselessly from the sides of many of the half-rotten staves found no favor with the frogs as a place of concealment. Neither then nor since have I found any of them among them, while they often rested upon the bare wood, and were, of course, quite conspicuous. It would seem as though they trusted wholly to their sight, and took the chances of being surprised. When on land, their hearing is also largely depended upon.

One patriarchial bullfrog—a giant even among his gigantic race—was far more entertaining, as it proved, than the small fry that shared with him this cozy notch in the hillside. Perhaps he was asleep all the while, or too lazy to look up; but there he sprawled upon a waterlogged chip, down on boiling sands that at times shut him from view. By more uncertain light, I might have questioned his identity, and the strange figure he cut when I prodded him with my cane prompted me to exclaim: "Whence and what art thou, execrable shape?" The sound of my voice appeared to rouse him, although beneath the surface of the water, quite as much as my cane had done. There appeared then a knowing glitter in his eyes, and he scanned me closely as might a gem in its matrix, were in conscious. I determined upon that great frog's capture, and, after a great deal of trouble, succeeded. But I was repaid for it all. Taking his frogship up very tenderly, I handled him until quite warm and active, and then placed him very gently upon a ridge of snow some twenty feet from the spring. The frog was evidently bewildered, and the contact of his aldermanic paunch with the snow was not only a novel but painful experience. After some slight alteration of position—as though seeking relief—the troubled creature gave one mighty leap and landed in a little drift that had no sustaining crust. The frog quite disappeared, and, to my great astonishment, when I reached the spot I found that he was burrowing with all his strength, in search, evidently, of the ground beneath.

Bringing him again to the surface, I expected to see either another leap for life or a repetition of the burrowing; but no, his exposure to the cold was becoming too much for his endurance, and in a most pathetic way he rose upon all fours and commenced walking, as if determined at least to protect his stomach to the last. A more ludicrously awkward gait is inconceivable. I can liken it only to the hopeless sprawling of the patent jointed tripod that came with my camera. I laughed long and heartily at the plucky creature, but offered no aid, when, it must be admitted, I should have pitied him. As he was all the while approaching the spring, however, I so far atoned for my cruelty by not again molesting him, and really rejoiced when, with his remaining strength, he plunged into the sparkling waters that are still his home.

All Eyes are Turning Towards St. Louis

on account of the Great World's Fair to be held there in 1903. In the entire central west there is only one magazine of large circulation,

THE WINNER MAGAZINE, ST. LOUIS, MO.,

with over HALF A MILLION paid subscribers. Every tribe and nation in the world will be there, and THE WINNER MAGAZINE is now taking its readers on an illustrated journey through strange lands and queer peoples. In addition to its great stories, beautiful pictures, splendid departments of Fancy Work, Home Study, Floriculture, etc., THE WINNER MAGAZINE is now illustrating the building of the great $30,000,000.00 World's Fair from start to finish, and will contain in the next twelve numbers

150 Magnificent Engravings of the Wonders of the Great World's Fair.

Many of these engravings are 19x12 inches, showing the wonders and beauties of park, buildings and statuary of the greatest magic city man has ever built.

By special arrangement with the publishers of The WINNER MAGAZINE, every reader of Weekly Toledo Blade can have this great magazine sent to them every month for a whole year, including the great illustrations of the World's Fair, by sending the small sum of 10 CENTS for a whole year's subscription to

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A WHOLE YEAR FOR 10 CENTS

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c. a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

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531 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"Your Ointment healed my hand of tetter in two weeks. My doctor prescribed it"—Linnie Davis, Catlettsburg, Tennessee.

Drunkards Cured Secretly

Free Package of the Only Successful Cure Known for Drunkenness Sent to All Who Send Name and Address.

A new discovery, odorless and tasteless, which any lady can give in tea, coffee or food. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge or co-operation. Send name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 1781 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O., and he will mail enough of the remedy free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food.

MR. & MRS. HARRY BURNSIDE.

Mrs. Harry Burnside says: "With Golden Specific I cured my husband of drinking. I put it into his coffee and after that he couldn't drink liquor or bear to be around where it was."

CURES RHEUMATISM

Wonderful Combination of Medicines Discovered by a Former Sufferer Which Removes Every Trace of the Disease.

SAMPLE PACKAGE FREE FOR THE ASKING

WILLIAM JAMES SMITH.

People who suffer from Rheumatism or Uric Acid Poisoning will be glad to know that a remedy has at last been found which is a positive cure for any form of this disease. William James Smith, A.B., [illegible], is the man who made this remarkable discovery, and he is now offering to any one who writes for it a [illegible] days' trial treatment entirely free, so the sufferer may see for himself its marvelous power over pain, and the ease with which it completely cures Rheumatic afflictions. This remedy cured Mr. Smith and many of his friends after they had suffered for years—and will cure you if you try.

WHENCE COMES THIS MIGHTY HEALING POWER?

All the Land Wonders at the Remarkable Cures Effected by Professor Adkin.

HEALS DISEASES CALLED INCURABLE.

Ministers, Doctors and Professional Men Tell How He Has Cured the Blind; the Lame, the Paralytic and Many on the Very Brink of Death.

FREE HELP FOR THE SICK

Professor Adkin Offers to Help All Sufferers from Any Disease Absolutely Free of Charge—Professional Men Investigate His Powers.

PROF. THOMAS F. ADKIN.
President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons.

In all parts of the country men and women, doctors and surgeons, clergymen and educators, are wondering at the remarkable cures made by Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, discoverer of the Adkin Vitaopathic treatment.

Prof. Adkin heals not by drugs, nor by Christian Science, nor by Osteopathy, nor by Hypnotism, nor by Divine Healing, but by a subtle psychic force of nature in combination with certain vital magnetic remedies, which contain the very elements of life and health.

A reporter recently talked with Professor Adkin, and was asked to invite all readers of this paper who are sick or who are worried by the ills of those dear to them to write to him for assistance. "Some people have declared,," said Professor Adkin, "that my powers are of God; they call me a Divine Healer, a man of mysterious powers. This is not so. I cure because I understand nature; because I use a subtle force of nature to build up the system and restore health. But at the same time I believe that the Creator would not have given me the opportunity to make the discoveries I have made nor the ability to develop them if He had not intended that I should use them for the good of humanity. I therefore feel that it is my duty to give the benefit of the science I practice to all who are suffering. I want you to tell your readers that they can write to me in the strictest confidence if they are troubled with any kind of disease, and I will thoroughly diagnose their case, and prescribe a simple home treatment, which I positively guarantee to effect a complete cure, absolutely free of charge. I care not how serious their case, nor how hopeless they may seem, I want them to write to me and let me make them well. I feel that this is my life's work."

So great is the sensation wrought in the medical world by the wonderful cures performed by Professor Adkin that several professional gentlemen were asked to investigate the cures. Among these gentlemen were Doctor L. B. Hawley and Doctor L. G. Doane, both famous physicians and surgeons. After a thorough and painstaking investigation these eminent physicians were so astounded at the far-reaching powers of Professor Adkin and the wonderful efficacy of Vitoapathy that they volunteered to forsake all other ties in life and devote themselves to assisting Professor Adkins in his great work for humanity. With the discoveryof the Adkin Vitaopathic treatment eminent physicians are generally agreed that the treatment of disease has at last been reduced to an exact science.

In all some 8,000 men and women have been cured by the powers of Professor Adkin. Some were blind, some were lame, some were deaf, some were paralytics, scarcely able to move, so great was their infirmity. Others were afflicted with Bright's disease, heart disease, consumption and other so-called incurable diseases. Some were sufferers from kidney trouble, dyspepsia, nervous debility, insomnia, neuralgia, constipation, rheumatism, female troubles and other similar ills. Some were men and women addicted to drunkenness, morphine and other evil habits. In all cases Professor Adkin treats he guarantees a cure. Even those on the brink of the grave, with all hope of recovery gone, and despaired of by doctors and friends alike, have been restored to perfect health by the force of Vitaopathy and Professor Adkin's marvelous skill. And, remarkable as it may seem, distance has made no difference. Those living far away have been cured in the privacy of their own homes, as well as those who have been treated in person. Professor Adkin asserts that he can cure anyone at any distance as well as though he stood before them.

Not long ago John Adams, of Blakesbury, Iowa, who had been lame for 20 years, was permanently cured by Professor Adkin without any operation of any kind. About the same time the city of Rochester, N. Y., was startled by the cure of one of its oldest residents, Mr. P. A. Wright, who had been partly blind for a long period. John E. Neff, of Millersburg, Pa., who had suffered for years from a cataract over his left eye, was speedily restored to perfect sight without an operation. From Logansport, Indiana, comes the news of the recovery of Mrs. Mary Eicher, who had been practically deaf for a year, while in Warren, Pa., Mr. G. W. Savage, a noted photographer and artist, who was not only partially blind and deaf, but at death's door from a complication of diseases, was restored to perfect health and strength by Professor Adkin.

Vitaopathy cures not one disease alone, but it cures all diseases when used in combination with the proper remedies. If you are sick, no matter what your disease nor who says you cannot be cured, write to Professor Adkin to-day; tell him the leading symptoms of your complaint, how long you have been suffering, and he will at once diagnose your case, tell you the exact disease from which you are suffering, and prescribe the treatment that will positively cure you. This costs you absolutely nothing. Professor Adkin will also send you a copy of his marvellous new book entitled "How to Be Cured and How to Cure Others." This book tells you exactly how Professor Adkins will cure you. It fully and completely describes the nature of this wonderful treatment. It also explains to you how you yourself may possess this great healing power and cure the sick around you.

Professor Adkin does not ask one cent for his services in this connection. They will be given to you absolutely free. He has made a wonderful discovery, and he wishes to place it in the hands of every sick person in this country, that he may be restored to perfect health and strength. Mark your letter personal when you write, and no one but Professor Adkin will see it. Address Professor Thos. F. Adkin, office 190 L., Rochester, N. Y.

DREYFUS AGAIN.

Paris, Feb. 8.—The Matin says that M. Dreyfus recently wanted to rent an apartment in a house belonging to Edmund Rothschild. The agent of the house cabled to M. Rothschild, who is in Australia, on the matter. The latter's reply was:

"I absolutely refuse to accept that tenant. Break off negotiations at any price."

DANISH TREATY.

Terms on Which We Obtain Her West Indian Islands.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Following is the full text of the treaty between the United States and Denmark for the cession of the Danish West Indian islands, St. Thomas, St. John and Sainte Croix, which was recently negotiated between Secretary Hay, on the part of the United States, and Minister Brun, for Denmark:

Article 1. His majesty, the king of Denmark, agrees to cede to the United States, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and Sainte Croix, in the West Indies, with the adjacent islands and rocks, comprising in said cession all title and claims of title to the territories in and about said islands over which the crown of Denmark now exercises, asserts or claims jurisdiction.

This cession conveys to the United States the said islands and appurtenances in full sovereignty, entire and unencumbered except as stipulated in the present convention, with all the dominion, rights and powers which Denmark now possesses, exercises, asserts and claims therein; it being, however, understood and agreed that the consummation of said cession does not import the transference to the United States of the financial claims now held by Denmark against the colonial treasuries of the islands, it being agreed that these claims are altogether extinguished in consequence of the cession. And it is moreover understood and agreed, that the United States will assume and continue to discharge, from the time of the cession, the obligations heretofore incumbent upon the Danish government towards the St. Thomas Floating Dock company and the West Indian and Panama Telegraph company.

No responsibility of any kind whatever is incumbent on the Danish government, nor on the United States government, as to the guarantee which, conformibly to the ordinance of June 16, 1876, the colonial treasury of Sainte Croix has assumed with regard to the payment of an interest of five per cent per annum to the holders of the shares of "the Sainte Croix Fallessukkerkogerier" Company, Limited.

Article 2. The aforesaid title conveys to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings, ports, harbors, fortifications, barracks, and all other public property of every kind and declaration belonging to the government of Denmark, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. It being, however, agreed, that the arms and military stores existing in the islands at the time of the cession and belonging to the government of Denmark shall remain the property of that government and shall, as soon as circumstances shall permit, be removed by it, unless they, or parts thereof, may have been bought by the government of the United States, upon a special agreement made with the government of Denmark; it being, however, understood that flags and colors, uniforms and such arms or military objects as are marked as being the property of the Danish government shall not be included in such purchase.

It is moreover agreed and understood: First, that the congregations belonging to the Danish national church shall remain in possession of the churches which are now used by them, together with the parsonages appertaining thereunto, and, secondly, that sums due to the Danish treasury by individuals are reserved and do not pass by this cession; and where the Danish government shall at the time of the cession hold property taken over by the Danish treasury for sums due by individuals, such property shall not pass by this cession, but the Danish government shall sell or dispose of such property and remove its proceeds within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, the United States government being entitled to sell by public auction, the credit of the Danish government, what may not have been sold before the expiration of the said term of two years.

The Danish government retains the claims held by the same as a creditor against the Sainte Croix Fallessukkerkogierer company, limited; should that government acquire the ownership of property belonging to this company in the island of Sainte Croix, the above provision regarding a sale within two years shall apply to such property; the two years, however, to begin from the date of the acquirement of ownership of said property, which shall be within three years from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

Any government archives, papers and documents relative to the islands ceded and the dominion of the same, which may now be existing there, shall pass by this cession, but an authenticated copy of such documents or papers as may be acquired will be at all times given by the United States to the Danish government or to such properly authorized Danish officers or subjects as may apply for them.

Article 3.—Danish subjects residing in said island may remain therein or remove therefrom at will; retaining in either decent all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or its proceeds; and in case they remain in the islands, they shall continue, until otherwise provided, to enjoy all the private, municipal rests and liberties secured to them by the laws now in force. If the present laws are altered the said inhabitants shall not thereby be placed in a less favorable position in respect to the above mentioned rights and liberties than they now enjoy. Those who remain in the islands may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Denmark by making, before a court of record, within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this convention, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance, in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have accepted allegiance to the United States; but such election of Danish allegiance shall not, after a lapse of said term of two years, be a bar to their renunciation of their preserved Danish allegiance and their election of allegiance to the United States and admission to the nationality thereof on the same terms as may be provided according to the laws of the United States for other inhabitants.

The civil rights and the political status of the inhabitants of the islands shall be determined by the Congress subject to the stipulations contained in the present convention.

Danish subjects not residing in the islands but owning property therein at the time of the cession shall retain their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property, being placed in this regard on the same basis as the Danish subject residing in the islands and remaining therein or removing thereform, to whom the first paragraph of this article relates.

Article 4—Formal delivery of the territory and property ceded as aforesaid shall be made immediately after the payment by the United States of the sum of money stipulated in the fifth article hereof, but the cession with the right of immediate possession is nevertheless to be deemed complete on the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and any Danish troops which may be in the islands aforesaid shall be withdrawn as soon thereafter as may be practicable, but not later than six months after the said exchange; it being, however, understood that if those persons, after having terminated their Danish service, do not wish to leave the islands, they shall be allowed to remain there as civilians.

The colonial treasury shall continue to pay the yearly allowances now given to heretofore retired functionaries appointed in the islands but holding no royal commissions, unless those allowances may have until now been paid in Denmark.

Article 5. In full consideration of the cession of said islands, in full sovereignty, entire and unencumbered except as stipulated in the present convention, the United States agrees to pay, within 90 days from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, in the city of Washington, to the diplomatic representative or other agent of his majesty, the King of Denmark, duly authorized to receive this money, the sum of $5,000,000 in gold coin of the United States.

Article 6. In case of differences of opinion arising between the high contracting parties in regard to the interpretation or application of this convention, such differences, if they cannot be regulated through diplomatic negotiations, shall be submitted for arbitration to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

Article 7. The ratifications of this convention shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date thereof, after it shall have been ratified by both the high contracting parties according to their respective procedure.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention in the English and Danish languages.

Done at Washington the 24th day of January in the year of Our Lord 1902.

(Signed) JOHN HAY (Seal).
G. BRUN (Seal).

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

NEW SONGS JUST PUBLISHED
Our Nation's Honored Dead and Scatter Bright Flowers.
By Inspired Song Writer, Corilla Winfield Coe.
(See issue of February 6.)

Songs for ENTERTAINMENTS, the CHURCH, the HOME. Each with handsome title page, the former bearing portrait of the President, wrapped in flowing masses of red, white and blue. Original price, 50c each.

Special Offer.

We will mail to ANY ADDRESS the two above songs on receipt of 60c, or four songs for $1.00. Orchestra parts FREE for 30 days. Address Musical Publishing Co., 1204 Marmion Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

DOWAGER QUEEN

Of Italy Will Probably Visit the United States.

Rome, Feb. 8.—There is now good ground for the story, once denied, that the Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy will shortly visit the United States. The glowing terms in which Mme. Ristori, the tragedienne, described the wonders of America to King Humbert's widow are said to have induced her definitely to make up her mind to pay an early visit to the western republic.

Though naval officers are striving for the honor of conveying the queen to the States, it is said that she has practically decided to journey overland to England and take an Atlantic liner thence for New York. She will tarvel incognito as the Countess Stupinig.

It is said that another reason for the queen's desire to visit the United States is the strong regard in which she has always held American women, whose beauty, frankness and self-possession have appealed to her strongly. She desires to see them at home. It is not generally known that an American women, Mrs. March, assisted largely in the education of Queen Margherita. Mrs. March having been frequently called into consultation by the Austrian instructor of the queen.

Queen Margherita is a very remarkable woman.

She is a linguist, speaks many modern languages, Latin is as familiar to her as Italian, and she is well versed in Greek.

She is a mystic; nothing in the field of the supernatural seems impossible or absurd to her.

She is what may be called a religious free thinker, being a devout Catholic, yet an ardent admirer of Jews and Protestants.

She is an author, having written many descriptions of knightly adventure and published a volume of Middle Age fairy stories.

She does not believe in woman's equality with men, but is convinced that monarchs have divine rights; is soft hearted, yet has an infinity of energy and resource; reads music with great facility and plays admirably; is a staunch friend, and was born in 1851.

ANOTHER FAMINE.

London, Feb. 7.—From Calcutta the correspondent of the Daily Mail says in a dispatch, there is little doubt that India is threatened with another severe famine. This is the more to be dreaded because the area affected is practically the same that has been ravaged during the past two years. Much depends on the rainfall during the coming fortnight, continues the correspondent, as a large portion of the spring crops is still capable of being saved.

FASTEST TRAIN.

Paris, Feb. 5.—It is said that a new train, which started running between Paris and Calais for the convenience of passengers going to and coming from England, will be the fastest in the world. It covered the distance—184½ miles—in three hours, despite a stop of four minutes at Amiens and slow steaming through the city of Calais to the harbor.

Walking on Water.

Vienna, Feb. 7.—Capt. Grossman, who started to walk down the Danube from Linz to Vienna, a distance of one hundred miles, with his newly invented water walking shoes, has covered twenty miles of the distance. He is towing his wife in a small boat.

SOUTH AFRICA.

HIS LAST GUN GONE.

London, Feb. 5.—The British pursuit of Gen. DeWet has been successful to the extent that his last gun has been captured and Commandant Wessels, one of his principal lieutenants, has been routed. Lord Kitchener sent the news in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated Tuesday, February 4, as follows:

"Flying column, while proceeding towards Liebenburgvlei, after a night march, attacked and routed a considerable force of the enemy under Commandant Wessels. We captured a fifteen-pounder and a pom-pom taken from Firman's column, and also a Boer pom-pom, that was the last gun DeWet had, 3 wagons of ammunition, 15 horses and 100 mules. The Boer casualties were 5 men killed, 6 wounded and 27 captured.

"Among the killed was Field Cornet Wessels. Among the prisoners is Captain Muller, of the Staats artillery. The enemy was scattered. Our casualties were slight.

"The National scouts, near Middleburg, Cape Colony, captured thirteen prisoners.

"Plumer, near Ames, Transvaal, captured seven prisoners and 500 head of cattle.

"General Gilbert Hamilton captured 32 prisoners."

BRITISH LOSSES.

London, Feb. 7.—The war office published a summary of the British losses in South Africa.

Up to January 31, the total reduction of the forces from death or permanent disability, was 25,305 men. The total of the casualties, including surviving wounded, was 5,240 officers and 100,701 men.

THE MOREY SCANDAL.

Hamilton, O., Feb. 10.—The gunpowder barrel on which Hamilton society has been sitting exploded when Edward Creighton, filing an answer to his wife's divorce petition, named as co-respondent Ex-Congressman H. L. Morey, lawyer, politician and the woman's chief counsel in the present case.

The shock will be felt throughout the whole state. Morey is a man of utmost prominence and Governor Nash's latest appointee to the Dayton asylum board of trustees. A widower of 60 years, the father of two daughters, who lead the younger set, and senior member of the Morey, Andrews & Morey law firm, no more unlikely co-respondent might have been found within the limits of the county of Butler. But the estranged husband has not only made his charge as direct and startling as possible, but has a full confession by his wife of her own guilt, a pitiful plea for forgiveness, and, withal, a coy admission that the ex-Congressman is "a nice, dear, sweet man," whom she "could not help loving."

The people of Hamilton and of Butler county are loath to believe the sensational charges that have been made against Mr. Morey, as he has ever been held in the highest esteem. His life has heretofore been faultless, and his honor, integrity and good name have never been questioned.

To-morrow a reply to the answer and an answer to the cross-petition of Mr. Creighton will be filed by Mrs. Creighton. What it will contain is not known, but it is said that it will deny in every particular the charges that have been brought that reflect upon her in any way. There seems to be little doubt but that this case will be forced to hearing at as early a date as possible, and the murky atmosphere caused by its publication cleared away.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

Vienna, Feb. 7.—In accordance with a scientific plan, several simultaneous balloon ascensions were made yesterday from various European capitals. Three ascensions were made from here, one being undertaken by Archduke Leopold, who, for years, has studied and practiced aeronautics. He used his new balloon called Meteor. He was accompanied by his wife, the Archduchess Blanche, who is the daughter of Don Carlos, and who has previously made four balloon trips. They were not accompanied by a professional aeronaut, their only attendant being an inexperienced aide-de-camp. The Meteor started at 9 o'clock in the morning in a violent and cold wind. The voyage was uneventful, and four and one-half hours later the archduke and archduchess landed with perfect safety near Breslau, two hundred miles from here. This same journey in an express train occupies eight hours. The maximum altitude attained by the archduke was 10,000 feet.

Catarrh, Foul Breath.

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and the Back of Your Nose Leaks Nasty, Putrid Clots Into Your Throat, If You Have Foul, Sickening Breath, That is Catarrh.

Large Trial Package Free. Quickly Cures.

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time, so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is. They continue their K'hawking-K'hawking and spitting and spitting, pumping and sucking the putrid mass of mixed decayed tissue, mucous and scabs from their nose and spitting the nasty yellow-green mass about promiscuously until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick. This is not an exaggerated picture. James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont., says: "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a cold in the head. It soon proved to be a horrible form of catarrh. I tried cough cures, catarrh snuff, inhalers and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist treated me over a year without any relief. I gave up in despair. The dropping of mucous in my throat and the coughing and hawking in the morning, with awful pain in my ears, grew constantly worse and my breath was something awful. I dare say I used 50 catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combined Catarrh treatment. In a week I could breathe easily and naturally and I felt better than for years. To-day I am entirely cured of the loathsome disease, and I owe my good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful combined treatment."

FRANK M. JONES, Sweet Home, Ark.
Cured of Catarrh after years of suffering.

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucous drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including Consumption.

Catarrh is a deep seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments or salves will do no good. A trial package that will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 450 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Are Quick to See

Good Doctors are Quick to See and Appreciate Real Merit in New Medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a discovery of great value to the medical profession and the public. They are an unfailing specific in all cases of dyspepsia and disordered digestion.

Almost everybody's digestion is disordered more or less, and the commonest thing they do for it is to take some one of the many so-called blood purifiers, which in many cases are merely strong cathartics. Such things are not needed. If the organs are in a clogged condition, they need only a little help and they will right themselves. Cathartics irritate the sensitive linings of the stomach and bowels and often do more harm than good.

Purging is not what is needed. The thing to do is to put the food in condition to be readily digested and assimilated. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this perfectly. They partly digest what is eaten and give the stomach just the help it needs. They stimulate the secretion and excretion of the digestive fluids and relieve the congested condition of the glands and membranes. They put the whole digestive system in condition to do its work. When that is done you need take no more tablets, unless you eat what does not agree with you. Then take one or two tablets—give them needed help and you will have no trouble.

It's a common sense medicine and a common sense treatment and it will cure every time. Not only cure the disease but cure the cause. Goes about it in a perfectly sensible and scientific way.

We have testimonials enough to fill a book, but we don't publish many of them. However—

Mrs. E. M. Faith, of Byrd's Creek, Wis., says: "I have taken all the Tablets I got of you and they have done their work well in my case, for I feel like a different person altogether. I don't doubt if I had not got them I should have been at rest by this time."

H. E. Willard, Onslow, Ia., says: "Mr. White, of Canton, was telling me of your Dyspepsia Tablets curing him of Dyspepsia from which he had suffered for eight years. As I am a sufferer myself I wish you to send me a package by return mail."

Phil Brooks, Detroit, Mich., says: "Your dyspepsia cure has worked wonders in my case. I suffered for years from dyspepsia but am now entirely cured and enjoy life as I never have before. I gladly recommend them.

It will cost 50c to find out just how much Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will help you. Try them—that's the best way to decide.

All druggists sell them. A little book on stomach diseases will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

GOV. VAN SANT.

His Message to the Legislature on the Railway Merger.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 5.—At 10:30 o'clock, before the session of the legislature, which had been assembled in extra session to receive the report of the tax commission and the measures presented by that body for enactment, Governor Van Sant to-day read his message. The principal portion was devoted to the recommendation of the committee, to which he had made some amendments covering points which were suggested by the committee, but not approved by him.

After reciting the occasion for the extra session to be the desire to secure a revision of the somewhat mixed tax laws of the state, he urged that immediate action be taken looking to the passage of laws suggested by the committee, with such amendments as may be deemed wise. He argued against any discrimination in the laws. He endorsed the suggestion of a permanent tax commission, opposed any reduction in the amount of property exempted from taxation, suggested that the grain tax be made to agree with those of neighboring states, urges protection of vessel interests at the head of the lakes, and then leaves the entire matter with the legislature.

The only other subject discussed is the so-called railway merger, of which he says:

"At this time, I desire to inform the legislature of the suit brought by the state of Minnesota against the Northern Securities company, of New Jersey. Believing that this corporation was organized for the purpose of evading and violating the laws of Minnesota by consolidating the properties of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies, which companies run parallel and competing lines of railway within the state, I requested Attorney General Davis to bring suit in the name of the state to prevent such consolidation."

He then quoted from the statutes covering the case, recited the argument before that court on January 27, and added:

"What the final decision will be it is difficult to foretell, but it does not seem possible that a New Jersey corporation, no matter what its capitalization, will be permitted to violate the laws of the state of Minnesota. If the final decision should be against the state, the battle is not then lost. There is one remedy that never fails, and which is more supreme even than the supreme court. I quote the words of Judge Brewer, in an address made at the bicentennial of Yale college, in which he said, in speaking of trusts and the inability of the courts to crush them: 'Appeal must be taken to the great court of public opinion, whose decrees are irresistible. In that court, every man is counsel, and every man is judge.'"

WILD MAN CAUGHT.

Campton, Ky., Feb. 6.—A wild man was seen in the cliffs of Devil's Creek, seven miles from this place, by some coon hunters. He wore no clothing, was covered with hair from head to foot and looked to be about 60 years old.

He at first refused to talk, but when the hunters leveled their Winchester rifles at him he said that when he was 18 years old he fell in love with a girl of 16. He was engaged to marry her, but on the very day, and within ten minutes of the time appointed for the ceremony, she dropped dead.

He then decided to hide himself from the view of man forever, and went into the woods and cliffs of Devil's Creek. Since then he had never seen a human being until last night, when he was discovered by the coon hunters. He had subsisted on roots, bark, berries and game, and after he had worn all his clothing out he had hardened himself to the cold by degrees, until finally it did not have any effect upon him. He expects to spend his remaining days in seclusion.

RATIFIED OLD SCALE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 8.—The joint conference of the miners and operators ratified the old agreement to-day without a dissenting voice. The report of the joint committee on the scale was brief, stating merely that the committee decided unanimously on the old scale.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE JUNTA ACTIVE.

Manila, Feb. 10.—The provinces under civil rule, as well as Manila, have been flooded with a quantity of pamphlets printed in Hong Kong by the Filipino junta. These pamphlets are copies of a memorial by the junta which has been forwarded to President Roosevelt.

The memorial expresses sympathy at the death of President McKinley and assures the American people that sooner or later the Filipinos are bound to have independence. The junta says it has reliable information that most of the pacified provinces are only held in check by superior military forces. The pamphlets say that the educated Filipinos appreciate American governmental ideas, but, when the bread of national life is asked for, it does not suffice to offer a stone, even though that stone be a diamond.

DESERTERS HANGED.

Manila, Feb. 10.—Edmond A. Dubose and Lewis Russell, deserters from Co. E, Ninth cavalry, and who stole arms belonging to the regiment and joined the insurgents in August, for which they were tried and sentenced by a military commission, were hanged, February 7, at Guinobatan, province of Albay, in the presence of 3,000 people. The execution was orderly. It was supervised by Capt. Henry H. Wright, of the Ninth cavalry, commanding the post.

Several native petitions were received, urging clemency, but the authorities failed to see any reason to delay the execution, the men's crime constituting a flagrant breach of the military code in time of war.

NEW MANILA PAPER.

New York, Feb. 8.—A Republican newspaper controlled by Americans, will be established at Manila, according to a Herald dispatch. At present there is not a single American newspaper in the island, the Daily American having been sold recently to an English syndicate. It is probable that one or two pages of the newspaper will be printed in Tagol. Present plans are to have this department edited by some well known educator, and it is to consist largely of lessons in American history.

Governor Is Disgusted.

Manila, Feb. 10.—The governor of the town of Cagayan, in the province of Misamis, island of Mindanao, has resigned, claiming that the military authorities here do not recognize his authority in refusing to receive his writ of habeas corpus.

Discrimination in Manila.

Manila, Feb. 10.—The American merchants here complain of the action of the insular purchasing agent in making the majority of his purchases at Hong Kong, where materials are cheaper, on account of Hong Kong being a free port.

Could Not Face Demand.

Manila, Feb. 10.—Senor Lerma, the newly elected governor of Bataan province, fled after his election, when he was called upon to account for $4,000 of insurgent funds. He is still missing.

MRS. SOFFEL IMPROVING.

Pittsburg Pa., Feb. 8.—Mrs. Soffel, who aided in the escape of the Biddles, and was shot during the battle which resulted in their recapture and death, shows considerable improvement in her condition to-day. She is suffering more from mental distress than from the wound and it may be a week or more before she can be removed from the Butler hospital to the Pittsburg jail.

Her husband, ex-Warden Soffel, has retained counsel for her defense, but says he does not want to see her or have any communication with her in the future.

Mrs. Soffel is receiving letters from all over the country. Most of them contain advice of a religious nature. When she opens a letter and discovers that it is one of this character, she turns it over to some of the nurses without reading.

Many letters are also from attorneys, proffering their services free in her defense.

$55,000 DAMAGES.

Denver, Col., Feb. 8.—The News says that a demand has been made upon Gov. Orman, by Secretary of State Hay, at Washington, for an investigation of the destruction, last summer, of the buildings of Wm. Radcliff, an Englishman, located on Grand Mesa Lakes, in this state, by a mob.

Radcliff appealed to Ambassador Pauncefote for redress, demanding $55,000 damages of the state of Colorado.

The trouble grew out of a dispute between ranchmen and Radcliff over fishing privileges and culminated in the killing of a ranchman named Wemack, by one of Radcliff's guards. A few days later the buildings on the lakes were burned, it was claimed, by friends of Wemack's, in revenge of his death.

The matter was originally referred to Gov. Orman early in January and according to the News a communication from Secretary Hay has just been received asking what has become of it.

DIFFICULT SKIN GRAFTING.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—What is regarded by physicians as one of the most difficult skin grafting operations ever performed has been completed here. On the body of five-year-old Marion Weaver, 219 square inches of skin have been grafted. The operation has taken five months, as the surgeons could operate only once each fortnight, owing to the low state of the boy's vitality. The new cuticle covers injuries on the patient's chest, abdomen, back and sides, caused by burns.

HIGH PRICED CATTLE.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 8.—At a sale of registered cattle at the Union Stock yards, yesterday, W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., sold to Walter E. Cline, of Wilmington, Ohio, the celebrated cow Jenny Lind XXIV. (imported), for $1,010. He also received $825 for Emily VIII., the purchaser being Lee Dinwiddie, of Nowlin, Ind. Forty-eight head sold for a total of $9,515.

Cured of Piles After Many Years.

Mrs. D. E. Reed, of Albany, says: "I would not take $500 and be placed back where I was before I used the Pyramid Pile Cure; I suffered for years and it is now 18 months since I used it and not the slightest trace of the trouble has returned." For sale by all druggists. Little book, "Piles, Causes and Cure," mailed free. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

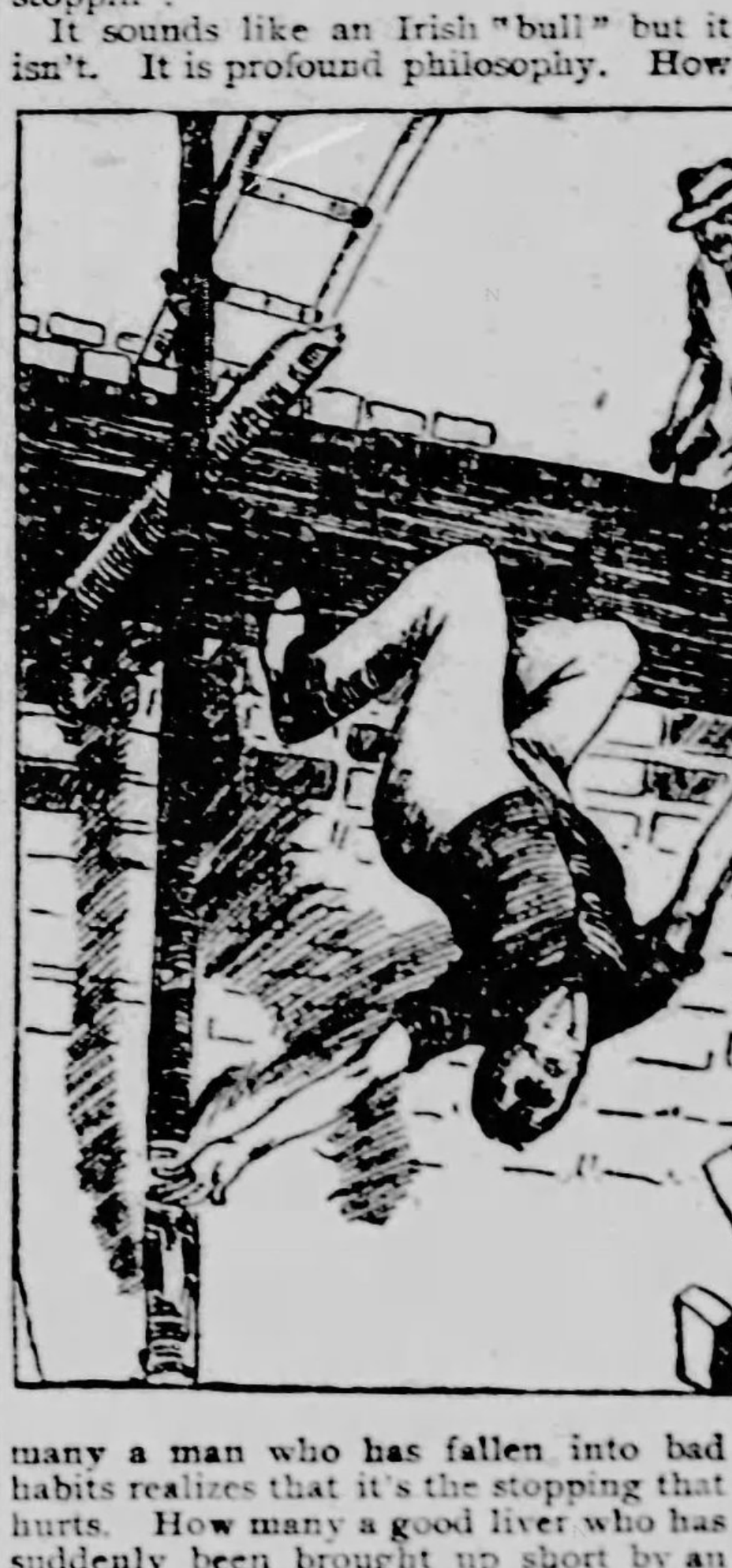
PAT'S PHILOSOPHY.

The Sound Sense which is Sometimes Obscured by the Sparkle of Irish Wit.

Irish wit is very often unconscious. The Irishman serves up a dish of humor with a garnishing of wit. Beneath the lightest sallies of the strongest brogue, one often finds a depth of philosophy worthy of a sage.

When the Irish hod carrier fell from the ladder with his load of bricks, and was picked up by his sympathetic fellows: "Did the fall hurt ye, Pat?" said one to the half conscious man. "Faith," came the whispered answer, "It's not the fallin' that hurt me, but the stoppin'."

It sounds like an Irish "bull" but it isn't. It is profound philosophy. How many a man who has fallen into bad habits realizes that it's the stopping that hurts. How many a good liver who has suddenly been brought up short by an aggravated case of stomach disease realizes that it's the stopping that hurts. The falling is easy enough and the sensation pleasant. That downward route marked by late lunches of lobster or welch rarebit, washed down with a stimulating drink, was a very pleasant one to travel. But to come hard up against Nature's punishment of dyspepsia, which stops all pleasures of eating and drinking, is the thing that hurts.



THE WAY TO HEALTH

is paved with good intentions. When there is an over-full feeling after eating, with bloating and belching, the discomfort leads the man to say, "I must do something for this 'stomach trouble.'" But after a time the discomfort passes off and he does nothing. Sometimes he does worse than nothing by taking something to "settle the stomach" which, by giving temporary relief, encourages him to greater delay in taking the proper treatment for the diseased stomach. Palliative pellets, powders and tablets may relieve for a time, but they won't cure. They can't cure. Suppose you saturate the garbage in a barrel with cologne; there will be a sweet odor in place of a foul one until the strength of the cologne is used up, then the foul smell is worse than ever, and though perfumes may change the odor of garbage they can't arrest the decay. Underneath the perfume decay goes along unhindered. It's so with the foul and diseased stomach. The things that "settle the stomach" and correct for the time acidity, heartburn, etc., have no effect on the disease which is progressing steadily toward the chronic stage.

HAVE YOU REACHED IT?

Have you reached that point where you've had to stop eating what you liked? Are you living on toast and tea, or oatmeal—crackers and milk, coveting the good things you don't dare eat? Do you go to the table dreading the penalty of the meal and its after suffering? You can be cured so that you can eat anything you want, eat it with appetite and digest it properly. Here's the proof:

"I was a great sufferer with dyspepsia for over two years, and I was a complete physical wreck," writes Mr. Preston E. Fenstermacher, of Egypt, Lehigh Co., Pa. "Had many torturing, gnawing and aching pains—I think about all that a dyspeptic has or ever could have. I also suffered much with constipation. I tried many different medicines which were recommended to cure the trouble, but these only made me worse and my condition was more sluggish and weak than before. My stomach was in such a weak condition that the least and easiest kind of food to digest would get sour in my stomach, and I had such a weak and debilitated appearance that it seemed as if I had hardly any blood in my whole body. Muscles were soft and flabby, circulation poor and slow. Suffered greatly from cold hands and feet. At last I came across an advertisement of Dr. Pierce's. I read it through and thought to myself this firm must have some sympathy with suffering humanity. I wrote to them for a question list blank, which I filled out and returned to them, stating my symptoms and pains. To my great surprise I received by return mail the best and most substantial advice that I ever before read. This advice gave me the greatest confidence in the World's Dispensary Medical Association, even so great that I at once left off all former remedies and tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I used about eight vials of the 'Pellets' and ten bottles of the 'Discovery' which brought me back to my former state of health."

TO BE KEPT IN MIND.

Let every person who has some slight disorder of the stomach keep this in mind: What hurts the stomach hurts the whole body and every part of it. The body is sustained by food when digested and converted into nutrition. But when the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased the food eaten cannot be properly digested, the nutrition of the body fails, with the natural result of weakness. Hence the loss of flesh, the run-down condition, the "weak" heart, sluggish liver, "weak" kidneys and other diseases which are a direct result of the diseased condition of the stomach.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, and therefore the proper nourishment of the body. By its use lost flesh is regained, weakness gives place to strength, and the body is built up with sound flesh and solid muscle.

YOUR HOME LIBRARY

has a place that can be filled to advantage by Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great medical work, containing over one thousand large pages and more than 700 illustrations, is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send thirty-one one-cent stamps for the cloth-bound volume, or only twenty-one stamps for the book in paper covers. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

IN COLOMBIA.

Effort of Liberals to Capture Town of Barranquilla.

Colon, Colombia, Feb. 10.—News has just reached here that on January 28 the Liberals resident in the town of Barranquilla, profiting by the withdrawal of 400 government troops to reinforce Panama, made an effort to capture the town. After an exchange of several shots the rebels were driven to the mountains, where it was impossible to pursue them.

General Gonzales Valencia is expected at Barranquilla with 2,000 troops from the province of Santander. One thousand, three hundred troops from the province of Cundinamarca and twelve hundred more from Puerto Berrio are also expected at Barranquilla. Of these latter, a large number under the command of General Tovar will be detached for service on the isthmus and at Panama.

As a consequence of this Liberal menace to Barranquilla Dr. Joaquin Velez, the civil and military chief of the department of Bolivar, has issued a decree which prohibits all Liberals from walking on the streets of Barranquilla at any hour of the day or night. The chief of police is to enforce this decree by means of an armed patrol. The guards of the town are ordered to make prisoners of these contravening Article IV of the governor's decree, which says:

"Friends of the government of the government of Colombia, who intercede by word or letter, or any Liberal infringing voluntarily or involuntarily the present decree will be considered hostile to the government and as such shall suffer imprisonment for 30 days."

TROUBLE ON THE ISTHMUS.

Colon, Colombia, Feb. 7.—By a recent government decree, promulgated on the isthmus, passports permitting transit through or in the department of Panama, will only be issued to partisans of the government or to neutral foreigners. No one will be allowed upon the streets of Panama or Colon after 10 p. m., who is not provided with a written permission from the proper authorities. In case the enemy threatens attack, says the decree, street traffic and transit to all not bearing arms in behalf of the government, or who are not members of the public service, will be stopped.

It is reported here that the liberals have effected a landing at Pedregal.

TWINS SEPARATED.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The Hindoo twins, Radica and Dordina, who were united in a manner similar to the Siamese twins, who were exhibited throughout the world, were separated yesterday afternoon by Dr. Doyon. The operation lasted twenty minutes, and was entirely successful. But, owing to the weak condition of the patients, due to the illness of one of the twins who has been suffering from thrush, the final result of the operation is still doubtful.

Mission Burned.

Hong Kong, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Canton announces that the Berlin Missionary Society's buildings at Fayen, near Canton, have been burned by an anti-Christian mob. The missionaries escaped.

THE LIBERTADOR.

She Seems to Be Active in the Insurgent Cause.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, Feb. 10.—Cannonading has been heard here from early morning, in the direction of the Venezuelan coast. It is believed that the Libertador has engaged with another Venezuelan gunboat.

The report of the engagement between the Libertador and the General Crespo appears to be confirmed. It is further asserted that the Crespo sank in the roadstead of Cumarebo.

Willemstad, Island of Curacoa, Feb. 10.—Gen. Andrade, the former President of Venezuela, who reached this island recently, embarked on board the revolutionary steamer Libertador during the night of February 7-8.

The Libertador some days ago landed a force of insurgents on the Venezuelan coast, and they subsequently took possession of the village of Cumarebo, situated near La Vela de Coro. The Venezuelan gunboat General Crespo, which attempted to prevent the landing, was fired upon and badly damaged by the Libertador. The Crespo had her propeller shaft broken.

The success of the Libertador has caused a sensation at Caracas, where great commotion prevails. The news received there from the interior of Venezuela is not favorable to the government. It is announced that the insurgents are very active, especially in the vicinity of Barquisimeto.

The revolution against President Castro is gaining ground visibly.

ILLEGAL TRADING.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 8.—According to stories and affidavits forwarded to Victoria from villages on the west coast allegations of unlawfully trading of cloths, prints and other things for Indian curios and money are being made against the revenue cutter Grant, which went out to the coast fifteen days ago to search for the missing Condor. One affidavit from Ucleut alleges that on January 16 some of the Grant's crew entered a hut on the reservation when only an invalid who did not understand what they wanted was present and took, without payment, a prize dancing headgear. Other affidavits allege that two firemen sold two bottles of whisky to Robert and Ernest, Ucluet Indians, on January 26.

Tolstoi Ill.

London, Feb. 10.—Vladimir Tchertkoff, Count Tolstoi's agent in England, has received alarming advices regarding the condition of the Russian reformer, who is in Crimea. After improving in health Count Tolstoi suffered a relapse, which has caused serious anxiety. He is suffering from heart failure and inflammation of the lungs.

Assassinated.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 6.—M. Kamtchoff, the minister of public instruction, was assassinated to-day in his study by a Macedonian, who pretended he wanted to present a petition. The assassin subsequently committed suicide, by shooting himself.

Sugar Conference Again.

Brussels, Feb. 10.—The reassembling of the International Sugar conference, which was to have occurred to-morrow, has been postponed until Feb. 17.

NEW ARMY POSTS.

High Ranking Army Officers Have Settled the Question.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The report of the board of high ranking army officers, headed by Lieutenant-General Miles, which considered the question of army posts, was made public at the war department to-day.

The board recommends the establishment of the following new posts:

One for a regiment of infantry in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Cal.

One for a regiment of cavalry on the camp site on the Nacimiento ranch.

One for a regiment of infantry in the vicinity of Albuquerque, N. M.

One for a regiment of infantry at Governor's island, New York harbor.

One for a regiment of infantry in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., north of the Potomac river.

One for a battalion of infantry in the Red River Valley, in the vicinity of Crookston.

One for a regiment of infantry on the camp site in the Conowago Valley, Pennsylvania, when practicable.

The sites recommended for the four permanent camps are:

One in the vicinity of Chickamauga park, Georgia.

One at Fort Riley, Kas.

One in the Conowago Valley, in Lebanon, Dauphin and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania.

One on the Nacimiento ranch, in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, Cal.

The board recommends that the necessary surveys be made of the Nacimiento ranch and the Conowago Valley.

OVER $100,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The new navy has cost the United States $99,803,828 for construction, and $9,343,236 for repairs on completed vessels. These figures were supplied in a statement forwarded to the senate yesterday by the secretary of the navy, in response to a resolution adopted by the senate in February, 1901, and is the result of the labors of a number of navy department employes for the past year. It is considered a very comprehensive and accurate financial history of the present navy. The facts are all given in tabulated form, without explanatory text. In addition to the expenditures made on vessels now afloat there are several ships in course of construction. These include the Kentucky and the Kearsarge, on each of which an expenditure of $4,000,000 has been authorized, and the Illinois, Wisconsin and Alabama, on each of which an expenditure of $3,750,000 is authorized. There also are several smaller vessels in course of construction which will bring the total up to a considerable extent when the vessels are completed.

The statement covers the period from 1883 and begins with the building of the Chicago, Atlanta and Boston.

Of the completed vessels the Oregon cost the greatest amount, $6,570,032. The Massachusetts is second, in point of cost, $6,047,117. The total cost of the Maine was $4,677,788.

SAMPSON RETIRED.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The official life of Admiral Sampson ends at midnight to-night, when, by reason of the fact that to-morrow he reaches the age limit, he will be retired from active service. Since his relief from the command of the Boston navy yard last October Admiral Sampson has been here, gradually becoming weaker and growing more emaciated from his severe illnes. He is able now to take a short walk each day assisted by Mrs. Sampson, and without her support he would be unable to stand. His mind has become dimmed, and those familiar with his appearance two years ago would scarcely recognize him now.

By a coincidence Rear Admiral Bartlett J. Cromwell, one of the most experienced and popular officers of the navy, will also reach the retiring age to-morrow, it being the sixty-second anniversary of his birth. He will not leave active service at once, however, it having been decided to retain his services as commander of the European squadron until spring, when he is to be relieved by Rear Admiral A. S. Crowinshield, now chief of the bureau of navigation.

WHOSE BOUNTY IS THIS?

Washington, Feb. 8.—A New York bank has large sums of money for unknown soldiers. Pension Commissioner Evans says that one day in the civil war fifty recruits came into a New York bank in a body and each deposited his bounty. None of them has ever called to obtain his money. Interest was allowed for twenty-two years. The New York bank is now trying to locate these men so the accounts might be closed.

The pension rolls were examined and the names of six of the fifty men who had deposited the money forty years ago were found. Each of the six, by proving his identity, will receive a large sum.

PETITION OF LEPERS.

Washington, Feb. 7.—No document has ever been handled with more caution by the senate employes than the petition signed by 372 lepers, presented Wednesday by Senator Foraker. Some of the clerks asked for tongs, while others demanded gloves.

The petition came from the leper settlement in Hawaii. The petitioners prayed that this settlement be not made a national leper colony.

MANDINGO BAY ROUTE.

Washington, Feb. 6.—In the senate today Mr. Scott (Republican, W. Va.) called up and had read a resolution he offered several days ago providing for a commission of experts to examine what is known as the San Blas, or Mandingo Bay route, for an Isthmian waterway, and to report to the senate the cost of constructing an interoceanic canal by that route.

$200,000 BILL

For Naval Training Station at Toledo.

Washington, Feb. 11.—A bill providing for the establishment of a naval training station on Lake Erie, at Toledo, has been introduced in the house by Representative Southard. It carries an appropriation of $200,000. The navy department appreciates that there is plenty of young men along the great lakes who would be valuable to Uncle Sam's navy if they had the advantage of a training school. The secretary of the navy strongly favors the idea, as stated in these dispatches some days ago, and Representative Southard will make every possible endeavor to have Toledo selected as the location for the school.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The committee on foreign affairs of the house of representatives is expected to report a Chinese exclusion bill before the end of the present week. Speaker Henderson is impatient over the delay growing out of the committee's protracted hearings and wants the bill before the house at the earliest possible moment, so that it will not interfere with measures of equal or greater immediate importance which must be considered in a very short time.

The bill will pass the house practically without opposition. Gen. Grosvenor said Saturday that there would not be ten votes against it. The California members, who have made a careful canvass of the house, believe that the number of negative votes will be only four. The lobby which has been working to prevent the passage of the bill has now concentrated all of its efforts upon the senate. Its leaders are satisfied that there is no hope for their cause in the house of representatives, and they have made up their minds not to interfere with that body or its committee on foreign affairs. They appear in force at every meeting of the committee on immigration and some of their number are always to be found in the marble room while the senate is in session. They are beginning to feel that they are making a losing fight. The labor organizations of the country have never been so completely aroused by a bill pending in congress. Their petitions and letters comprise about one-half of the mail received by senators and representatives.

THE MANCHURIAN MATTER.

Washington, Feb. 7.—While details of the negotiations cannot be developed here at present, confirmation is to be had of the report from Pekin that the United States government is acting with Japan and Great Britain in resisting any action by Russia and China in the shape of a Manchurian treaty that would threaten the interests of the United States in that important section of the east. The state department has made perfectly clear to Russia its purpose to retain whatever trade advantages it has in Manchuria, and its determined attitude in that matter probably has prevented the summary closing of Manchurian ports to any but Russian trade. The questions now involved, namely those relating to mining concessions and the right to construct railroads in Manchuria, are regarded as only secondary in importance to the question of the "open door," and our diplomatic representatives consequently are acting under conservative but firm instructions on these points.

DIAZ TO RETIRE.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Washington is disposed to believe the report that President Diaz, of Mexico, will retire before the end of his present term and is confident that his successor will be General Reyes, who has served as secretary of war in the Diaz cabinet for a number of years past. Reyes is the favorite of the veteran president. He is young, alert, progressive and is regarded by the state department as a cordial friend of the United States. If he should succeed Diaz it is believed that the relations between this government and Mexico would materially improve.

Diaz is not very old, but the weight of his years is telling on him in a manner that he cannot mistake. He is afraid that if he should die during his term a revolution would be precipitated which would keep Mexico in a state of war for a generation.

SHAW AN EARLY BIRD.

Washington, Feb. 5.—While the doorkeepers were sleepily awaiting the rush of clerks to the treasury department yesterday morning Secretary Shaw appeared. He was at his desk and at work before 8:30 o'clock. There was dismay when it was whispered around the department that the new secretary is an early riser and a hard worker. Department clerks are not kindly disposed to any official who wants work done after 4 p. m. or before 9 a. m.

CUBAN COMMERCE.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Colonel Edwards, chief of the division of insular affairs of the War department, made public to-day a comparative statement concerning the commerce of Cuba for the seven months ended July 31, 1901, 1900 and 1899. It is shown that the total value of merchandise imported during the seven months ended July 31, 1901, was $37,903,266, against $39,252,908 for the same period of 1900.

TREATY FAVORABLY REPORTED

Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate committee on foreign relations to-day ordered a favorable report on the treaty to acquire the Danish West Indies. No amendment was made to the treaty in committee.

Ovation for Schley.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 8.—Admiral and Mrs. Schley were given an ovation here on their way from Knoxville to Washington. The train stopped 20 minutes.

YOUNG TEDDY

Sick at School With an Attack of Pneumonia.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The following statement was issued at the White House at noon to-day:

"The condition of the President's son is favorable. The doctors say that the President should not go to Charleston, as within six days the disease may take a sudden turn for the worse. The President is asked not to go to Groton, as his visit might excite the boy, who is in no immediate danger. Owing to the request of the doctors, the President has abandoned his trip to Charleston."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT JR.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 8.—At the school Mrs. Roosevelt was received by President Peabody and a few moments later was at her boy's bedside. Subsequently an attempt was made to obtain from Mrs. Roosevelt a statement for publication regarding the illness of young Theodore, but through President Peabody she declined to depart from the course approved by President Roosevelt. According to this plan, all necessary information concerning the lad's condition will be transmitted to President Roosevelt, who will determine what news shall be given to the public.

Summon Expert Aid.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 10.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt were with the sick boy all the forenoon. Young Theodore asked for his father early in the day and seemed anxious that he should remain with him.

A special messenger arrived from Washington at 10:30 a. m., bringing documents requiring the President's attention.

Secretary Cortelyou said to-day that, in order that the young patient should have the benefit of the highest medical skill, a prominent New York specialist in pulmonary diseases had been asked to come to Groton. The name of this specialist was not announced, but it was understood that he would arrive to-night.

Mrs. Peabody, wife of the principal of the school, was expected to-day, and it is thought her presence will be very acceptable to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 11.—A 3 o'clock Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following information:

"The symptoms are not quite as favorable as this morning. This was anticipated, as from the nature of the disease the patient is not expected to be as well to-night or to-morrow morning as he was this morning."

Pleurisy Very Slight.

Groton, Mass., Feb. 11.—Mr. Long, secretary of the navy, arrived here unexpectedly early this afternoon. There was no one at the station to meet him and he was driven to the school in a public carriage. As he alighted he told the driver to wait for him.

President Roosevelt was in the sick room at the infirmary when word of Secretary Long's arrival was sent to him. He went immediately to the Gardner house. The President's stenographer, Mr. Barnes, arrived from Washington to-day, and within an hour after his arrival a large quantity of mail was sent to the postoffice.

Mr. Cortelyou said to-day: "The President is in constant communication with Washington and is well up to date with public business. Miss Alice Roosevelt has not been summoned to Groton and will not be unless the situation becomes much more grave.

"Nothing whatever has been heard here from official sources concerning any change in the plans of Prince Henry and the launching of the emperor's yacht probably will take place at the date already designated.

"Mrs. Roosevelt is very well. She is standing the strain excellently."

The President spent some time at the infirmary during the forenoon. Those who are attending the three other boys who are sick at the school all had encouraging reports to send to the different homes to-day. The situation altogether shows a great change from the depression of yesterday.

Civil Service in Porto Rico.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Dr. Geo. W. Leadley, representing the United States civil service commission, will leave here for San Juan, Porto Rico, on March 1, for the purpose of establishing local boards of civil service examiners at San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguese and other places if necessary. While in Porto Rico Mr. Leadley will conduct examinations for a number of positions in Porto Rico.

ALGERNON SARTORIS.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Algernon Sartoris, son of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, who served on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee in the Spanish-American war, with the title of captain, has left Washington for Pittsburg, where he has a position with the George Westinghouse Electric company. He intends to become a business man rather than a society devotee, as heretofore.

CATARRH CURED AT HOME

Dr. Blosser, who has devoted twenty-eight years to the treatment of catarrhal diseases, has perfected the only satisfactory treatment ever discovered for the absolute cure of catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma and kindred diseases. He has had unparalleled success, having cured cases of 15, 20 and 25 years' standing, in which all other treatment had failed.

His favorite remedy is now prepared for self-treatment, and is sent by mail direct to the patient. It can be used in your home, office or about your daily work. It consists of a combination of medicinal herbs, flowers, seeds and extracts. It is a perfect antidote for the catarrhal poison or germ, and is perfectly harmless and pleasant in its effects.

Contains No Tobacco.

Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure contains no opium, cocaine, tobacco, or any injurious drug. It is smoked in a pipe, and is thus converted into a dense medicated smoke which is inhaled into the mouth, throat and lungs and exhaled through the nasal passages. The potent and penetrating extract of the remedy is thus applied directly and thoroughly to the affected parts in every cavity, cell and air passage in the nose, head, throat and lungs.

No other method or remedy can reach and cure catarrh in all parts of the air passages.

The Medicated Smoke Reaches all the Air Passages.

Samples Mailed Free.

Send us your address and we will send you by mail, absolutely free, a trial package of Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Cure and a neat little pipe in which to smoke the remedy.

Give our free sample a trial. It will cost you nothing, and we will be pleased to have the opportunity to demonstrate to you the effectiveness of our remedy. You will find it just as we represent it. Those who try the sample, generally give us an order.

We have received thousands of unsolicited testimonials. It cures 95 out of every 100 cases. Write us for a consultation blank. We make no charge for advice.

Not for Sale by Druggists.

If you need a remedy immediately and wish to give ours a good, fair trial, send us at once $1.00 for our regular box which contains one month's treatment.

Dr. J. W. Blosser & Son,
348 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Radway's Pills

Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels.
Sick Headache. Biliousness.
Indigestion. Torpid Liver.
Dizzy Feelings. Dyspepsia.
One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.
Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

BURNING VESSEL.

Life Savers Think Crew Abandoned Her.

Cape May, N. J., Feb. 11.—The hulk of the unknown schooner which was burned at sea last night off this place is floating about in the ice this morning a few miles off shore. The crews of five life-saving stations went to the assistance of the burning vessel last night, but after being out until 3 o'clock this morning they gave up the attempt to reach her and rowed back to the shore. Most of the crews were compelled to land at Anglesea, N. J., where the harbor is protected, the high wind preventing them from landing at their stations. The night was very dark and the ice was so thick that it was almost impossible to force the boats through it. The fire was brightest between 7 and 11 o'clock last night.

Seafaring men here advance the theory that it became necessary to abandon the schooner, and that the crew were taken off by a passing vessel. Before leaving her under such a condition, the captain may have dropped anchors and set fire to the ship in order to remove her from the path of passing craft.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE.

The Ohio City Loses Half a Million by Flames.

Springfield, O., Feb. 10.—The great East street shops, built by William N. Whitely, the reaper millionaire, at a cost of $2,000,000, were destroyed by fire to-day. The shops were occupied by the Springfield Foundry Co., Progress Stove and Furnace Co., Indianapolis Frog and Switch Co., Kyle Art Glass Co., Krell French Piano Co., Miller Gas Engine Co., Champion Chemical Co., and Owens Machine and Tool Co. The building was bought by Senator Fairbanks of Indiana ten years ago, following the failure of Whitely. The loss is over a million dollars. Water pressure was insufficient and firemen were handicapped from the start. Hundreds of buildings in the vicinity were in imminent danger and bucket brigades were formed and the buildings were drenched. When the flames were first discovered they were shooting out from under the eaves of the central part of the front of the plant, which faces on East street. A wind from the west fanned the flames into a roaring furnace and soon the whole front of the five story building was ablaze. Half an hour later the walls began to fall. The intense heat rendered it impossible to approach nearer than 200 feet, greatly handicapping the firemen.

The Krell French Piano company's part of the building was the last of the front to catch fire. The fire started in the attic but its origin is not known.

LEATHERSTOCKING'S GRAVE.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Feb. 11.—A research was recently instituted here to discover whether the body of Nathaniel Shipman, the hero of Cooper's famous "Leatherstocking Tales," lies in the churchyard of the First Baptist church in Hoosick Falls. It is firmly believed that the bones of the great trapper are resting here, but the exact whereabouts of the grave cannot be ascertained.

The investigation discloses positively that "Leatherstockings" died in 1809, at the home of John Ryan, who had married his daughter. Mr. Ryan became well acquainted with the novelist Cooper, who was serving in the state legislature about 1804 and 1805, and in their conversation it was found that the hunter had been living in the forest near the Otsego lake for some time. He was finally induced to take up his residence with his daughter.

Shipman was one of the early settlers of the northeastern part of this town. He was a Tory during the war of the Revolution, and was tarred and feathered for his sympathies. He went away soon after this episode and his whereabouts were not known until he was discovered by his son-in-law.

The descendants of Shipman and Ryan still live here. The object of locating the grave is to mark it with a suitable monument, the funds to be raised among the citizens of this historic locality.

THE HANNA RECEPTION.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator and Mrs. Hanna held a reception last evening at the Arlington Hotel, the change from their home on LaFayette Square to the hotel being made necessary by their desire to include their personal as well as their official friends in this, their first, large entertainment in Washington. The affair was given in honor of the senator's colleagues in the Senate and their families and to meet them were invited the supreme court, the cabinet, Speaker Henderson, the Ohio delegation and other members of the House, many of the diplomatic representatives in Washington, besides many other friends. President Roosevelt had hoped to be present, but remained away because of the serious illness of his son.

GOES TO SEA IN HIS AIR-SHIP

Monaco, Feb. 11.—Santos-Dumont yesterday made his third trip over the bay. Splendid weather prevailed. The aeronaut made evolutions with complete success for thirty minutes and returned to his starting place amid the plaudits of the great crowd assembled.

BIDDLE FUNERAL.

Pittsburg, Feb 5.—The remains of Edward and John Biddle were quietly interred in a single grave at Calvary cemetery at 9:45 o'clock this morning. There were not more than 25 persons, including the brother, Harry Biddle, who accompanied the bodies to the grave.

At the cemetery Rev. Father Sweeney read the burial service of the Roman Catholic church, and as the grave was filled up the few mourners quietly returned to their homes. It was expected that the cemetery would be crowded by curious persons, and a large force of police was on hand to preserve order, but their services were not needed.

BANK ROBBERY.

Atworth, Ga., Feb. 10.—Safe blowers forced the vaults of the Lemon Banking Company here early yesterday morning, securing $5,000 in gold, a $5,000 Georgia state bond, and a large amount of stock certificates. Between $4,500 and $5,000 in notes, stock certificates and bonds were hopelessly mutilated by the explosion and much currency and small bills destroyed. A box filled with $50 gold pieces escaped the notice of the robbers. The robbers had to blow through four protections to reach the money.

PRINCE HENRY.

He Has Changed His Mind Regarding Postponement.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—Prince Henry of Prussia will sail for the United States on Saturday, as arranged. Even should President Roosevelt's son's illness result fatally before that time it is probable that the prince will enter upon his journey, unless it should be appear to be President Roosevelt's desire that his visit be deferred or omitted altogether.

The Associated Press bulletins telling of the condition of President Roosevelt's son have been sent to Prince Henry at the Schloss. The prince manifested anxious interest in them, expressed his sorrow at young Roosevelt's illness and said he hoped he would recover.

It is understood both Emperor William and Prince Henry have sent personal messages to President Roosevelt.

The first impulse of Prince Henry was to postpone his trip, or give it up altogether. He was advised, however, not to make this decision, but to bear in mind that his visit was not a personal one to President Roosevelt, but to the United States; that while a fatal ending to young Roosevelt's illness would limit the President's part in the hospitalities to a strictly official basis, the remainder of the program might be carried out. To Secretary Hay Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador at Washington, will be left the rearrangement of the program of Prince Henry's visit if the illness of young Roosevelt makes such a change necessary.

AFTER CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

Northville, Mich., Feb. 5.—Lyman Mepstead, an old citizen of this place, died Saturday, but owing to the fact that that he was a Christian Scientist the signature of a doctor could not be obtained to the death certificate.

Judge Webster and Prosecutor Hunt began an investigation resulting in the summoning of a coroner's jury, which returned the following verdict.

"We find deceased came to his death as a result of a complication of diseases, mostly acute in form and character, and that his end was untimely and most miserable, owing to his being denied the medical supervision and treatment which was necessary.

"We find inhuman treatment accorded deceased was by a so-called sect of Christian Scientists, in disregard of all physiological laws."

TO AID ETHNOLOGY.

Berkley, Cal., Feb. 6.—A young chief of the Yuki tribe of Indians is on his way from Mendocine county to the University of California in order to help the ethnologists to record the manners, customs and beliefs of his people. He is a full blooded Yuki but speaks and writes English fluently. At one time the Yukis were the fiercest Indians in California. The language of the tribe will be recorded and preserved in the university by means of the phonograph.

The Markets.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Feb. 11.—Close.—Wheat has worked within a range of ⅜c and at no time has trade been large. Softening weather in the west which will retard the movement has been a bull feature. Shorts were disposed to cover in view of the holiday to-morrow. The opening was a shade higher on firm and steady cables. Corn and oats had a strengthening influence and May soon advanced to 86⅞c. The market then turned slow and prices fluctuated narrowly until the close. Local receipts small, only 3 cars, 1 grading contract. Northwestern receipts, 215 cars, against 280 last week and no comparison a year ago. Missouri crop report says that with favoring conditions from now on the prospects are for the largest crop ever raised. The world's visible shows a decrease of over 3¼ million against an increase of nearly 2 million last year. Total clearances only 113,000 bushels and primary receipts 312,000 bushels.

Corn was ¼c off at the opening as a result of a carried over bearish feeling and on cables. The early sentiment continued to remain on the selling side, but the bulls got in their work before noon and boosted prices up to 62⅝c, where they closed with but narrow fluctuations in the meantime.

Oats recovered well from the bad break yesterday at the opening and May started ¼c up at 43¾. A better cash demand was reported in the south and east. Offerings were light and prices advanced early to 44c. There was considerable short covering and May made a further gain of ¼c before the close.

Following are the prices at the close:
Corn—Feb., 59¼c; May and July, 62⅝c.
Oats—Feb., 44¾c; May, 44¼c; July, 38¼c.
Clover seed—Feb., $5.67½; March, $5.62½.

Following are the quotations from the various boards at the close:

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Feb. 10 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	87½	88	87¼	88	87½
May	86½	86⅞	86⅜	86⅞	86⅝
July	81¼	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	81¼
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	77¾	78⅛	77¾	78⅛	77⅝@¾
July	78	78⅜	78	78¼	77⅞@78
Corn—					
May	61½	62⅛	61⅜	61¾@⅞	61½@⅝
July	61½	61⅞	61⅜	61⅝	61½@⅝
Oats—					
May	42¼	43⅛	42¼	43	42¼@½
July	36⅝	37⅛	36½	36⅞	36⅝
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	83½	83⅞	83½	83¾	83½
July	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝	83¼
Corn—					
May	66½	67	66⅛	67	66⅝
July	66⅜	66½	66¼	66½	66⅜
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	85⅝	85⅞	85½	85¾	85⅝
July	77⅞	78	77⅞	78	77⅞
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	74⅝	74¼@⅜
July	..	..	..	75⅜@½	75½
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	..	..	..	76¼	76
July	..	..	..	77⅛	76⅞
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	$15.90	$16.00	$15.90	$15.95	$15.92
July	16.00	16.05	16.00	16.02	15.97
Lard—					
May	9.52	9.55	9.52	9.52-55	9.52
July	9.60	9.65	9.60	9.62	9.62
Ribs—					
May	8.55	8.60	8.52	8.57-60	8.57
July	8.67	8.70	8.65	8.67	8.67

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 11.—Noon.—Money on call steady at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅛@4.87¼ for demand and at $4.84½@4.84¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½@4.88; commercial bills, $4.83¾@4.84¾. Bar silver, 55c. Mexican dollars, 43⅜c.

New York, Feb. 11.—Wall street.—Good fractional gains were the rule throughout the railroad list at the opening and there were very heavy takings of some of the principal stocks amongst the coalers, grangers, Pacifics and trunk lines. Iowa Central rose 1¼. A number of the industrials were inclined to sag. Amalgamated Copper losing ¾ within the first few minutes. American Express jumped nearly five points on the purchase of one hundred shares.

The renewed selling of the specialties which were weak yesterday after a time caused realizing in some of the western and Pacific railroad stocks. St. Paul and Southern Pacific were most affected, the latter yielding to 67. The general market then became "spotty," some usually inactive being pushed resolutely upward. Reading stocks were bought confidently, the second pfd. leading with a rise of 1⅜ to 67¼. Rock Island, Iowa Centrals, Minneapolis and St. Louis, New York Central, St. Louis Southwestern pfd., Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville, Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pfd., St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st and 2d pfd., Lake & Western pfd., Texas Land Trust, People's Gas and Brooklyn Union Gas advanced between 1 and 2 points. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis and Lackawanna gained 3, and Consolidated Gas 3¼, but United States Express dropped 6½. The breadth of the market and the pronounced gains established eventually checked the reaction elsewhere, and the market was steadier at 11 o'clock.

Enormous purchases of the Readings, supplemented by a large demand for Atchison, Louisville and the Southern Railway stocks were offset by active realizing elsewhere. Reading common and the 1st pfd. responded only fractionally, but the 2d pfd. was buoyant and touched 68, an advance over last night of 2⅜. Southern Railway pfd. and Louisville were almost a point higher. Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pfd. rose a point. American Express lost its opening bulge of five points and United States dropped a point lower to 115, making its loss in all 7½. Minneapolis & St. Louis pfd. and Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie gained a point. The Pacific and active railroads and specialties generally sagged to below last night, Sugar losing nearly a point and St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pfd. reacting 1½. Rubber goods preferred lost four points. The market was dull and steady at noon.

There was good borrowing demand for Metropolitan at the close yesterday. It is stated that its scheme will be given to the newspapers to-morrow afternoon. It is believed that the whole thing has been already underwritten and there is inquiry in regard to it by many operators.

The most important news to-day is the action of the Imperial Bank of Germany in reducing its rate of discount to 3 per cent. This is down to the bank of England's rate of discount and shows the extent of the improvement in the money situation of Europe for the past month.

N. Y. Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Smelters	47¼	47½	47¼	47⅜
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	128½	128⅝	127⅝	127⅝
Atchison	78¼	78⅝	78	78¼
Achison pfd.	98¼	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛
Am. Car & F. Co.	29¼	....	....	29½
Anaconda	33¼	33¼	33	33⅛
Amal. Copper	71⅜	72½	71⅜	71⅝
Biscuit com.	45¾	46¼	45½	46¼
Balt. & Ohio	106	106⅛	104⅝	105
B'lyn R. Trans.	67	67¼	64⅜	64⅝
Canadian Pac.	115⅝	115½	115¼	115½
Chicago Term.	16¼	....	....	16
Chicago G. W.	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23¼
Clover Leaf	23	....	....	23½
Clover Leaf pfd.	42⅜	43⅜	42¼	43
Con. Tob. 4's	65¾	65¾	64⅜	65
Colorado Fuel	86⅝	87½	86⅛	86¾
Colorado South	16¼	16½	16⅛	16¼
Ches. & Ohio	47	....	....	46⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	104	104	102½	103
C. I. L. com	52½	53⅜	52½	53⅜
Erie com	40½	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜
General Electric	293	....	....	293
Glucose	48¼	48¾	47	47½
Hocking	69	....	....	69
Hocking pfd	84½	....	....	84½
Int. Silver	6½	....	....	6½
Louis. & Nash.	105¼	105⅞	105¼	105⅜
Leather	11½	....	....	11½
Leather pfd	81¼	....	....	81¼
L. E. & W. com	69	....	....	69
Manhattan	134¼	....	....	133
Mex. Central	29	....	....	28⅞
Mo. Pac.	103⅞	104	103⅜	104
Mo. K. & T.	53	....	....	53¼
New York Cent	165¼	166¼	165¼	165¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	50½	....	....	50½
N. & W com.	57¾	58	57⅜	57½
Ont. & West.	34¼	34⅝	34	
Penna.	150⅞	151⅜	150⅞	151⅛
Pac. Mail	45⅜			
People's Gas	101	102	101	101½
Reading com.	58¾	59	58½	58¾
Rock Island	165½	166¼	165	165½
Rep. I. & S. C.	16¼	....	....	16¼
Rep. pfd.	69	....	....	69¼
So. Ry.	33¼	33⅛	33¼	33⅛
South. Pacific	67½	67⅝	66⅞	67
St. L. San F., com.	62⅝	62⅞	61⅞	62⅜
St. L. S. W.	25	....	....	25
Tenn. Coal and Iron	64⅜	67	64⅜	66⅝
Union Pacific	104	104⅝	103⅛	103⅝
Union Pacific pfd.	90	....	....	89⅞
U. P. conv. 4's	107	107	106⅝	107
U. S. Steel	44¼	44½	44	44¼
U. S. Steel pfd.	94	94⅞	94	94⅜
Wabash com.	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23
Wabash pfd.	43⅞	44¼	43⅛	43⅞
Wab. Deb. B's	70¼	71⅞	70¼	71⅛
Western Union	91⅛	....	....	91
W. and L. E.	20¼	....	....	
Wis. Central	20⅜	20½	20⅛	20⅛
Wis. Cent., pfd.	40¼	....	....	40¼
E. and T. H.	61½	....	....	62

LIVE STOCK

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Feb. 11.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hog receipts, 15 cars; market active and steady. Mediums, $6.40; yorkers, $6.15; pigs, $5.70; stags and roughs, $4.25@5.50; closing steady; all sold.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., Feb. 11.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs receipts, 15 loads. Heavy, $6.40@6.50; medium, $6.30@6.35; yorkers, $6.10@6.25; pigs, $5.70@5.80. Sheep receipts 5 loads; market steady. Sheep, $4.00@5.35; lambs, $4.50@6.40.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Cattle receipts 4,500, including 200 Texans. Steady. Good to prime steers, $6.50@7.60; poor to medium, $4.00@6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.50; cows, $1.25@5.00; heifers, $2.50@5.25; canners, $1.25@2.25; bulls, $2.25@4.50; calves, $2.50@7.60; Texas fed steers, $4@5. Hogs receipts to-day, 42,000; to-morrow 45,000; left over, 9,298. Steady to shade lower. Mixed and butchers, $5.95@6.25; good to choice heavy, $6.30@6.42½; rough heavy, $6.00@6.25; light, $5.75@6.00; bulk of sales, $5.95@6.30. Sheep receipts 12,000; active steady. Lambs 10c higher. Good to choice wethers, $4.60@5.75; fair to choice mixed, $3.80@4.60; native lambs, $3.50@6.50.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, Feb. 11.—(Elrick Bros. Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle receipts 10 cars; market slow. Hogs receipts 30 cars; market lower. Pigs, $5.80@5.85; yorkers, $6.20; mediums heavy, $6.40@6.50. Sheep receipts 20 cars; market strong at yesterday's prices.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, Feb. 11.

Quotations to-day are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.
(Compiled by A. M. Demuth & Co., 123 Superior street.)

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 27c; prints, creamery, 28c; packing stock, 13½c; fancy dairy, 17@18c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11¾c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 26c; at mark, 25c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@15½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.
(Compiled by A. M. Demuth & Co., 123 Superior street.)

Dealers' selling prices:

Vegetables—
Cabbage—Holland seed, 1¼@1½c.
Lettuce—Per lb., 12½c.
Celery—25@50c.
Parsley—Per doz., 20c.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.75.
Yellow Onions—Per bu., $1.20@1.30.
Potatoes—Per bu., 85@90c.
Hubbard Squash—Per lb., 2½@3c.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes—Per bbl., $4.00@4.50; per bu., $1.50.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 6½@7c; spring chickens, 7½@8c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, 7½@8c; geese, 7@8c; pigeons, 90c per dozen.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 8@8½c; spring chickens, 9@10c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 9@10c; pigeons, $1.25 per doz.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Feb. 11.—Beef dull. Pork firm. Mess, $16@17; family, $17@17.50; short clear, $17.50@20. Lard steady. Prime western steam, $9.80. Butter receipts 7,111 packages. Strong. Dairy, 15@25c; steady creameries, 18@26c; June, 20@28c; factory, 14½@19c. Cheese receipts 2,092 packages. Firm. State full cream, small early made, large colored, 11¾@12c; state full cream, early made, fancy white, 11¾@12c; large early made, colored, 10@10¼c; large early made white, 10¼c. Eggs receipts 8,142 packages. Steady. State and Pennsylvania, 28@29c; western at mark, 25½@28½c; southern at mark [illegible]. Sugar raw steady. Fair refining, 3 1-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 2 15-16c. Refined steady; crushed, $5.20; powdered, $4.85; granulated, [illegible]. Coffee quiet. No. 7 Rio, 5⅝c. Molasses steady.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Butter firm. Creameries, 17@27c; dairies, 16@23c. Cheese—Steady. Cheddars, [illegible]; twins, 10¼@10½c; daisies, [illegible]; young Americas, 11¼c. Eggs—Firm. 26c.

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 11.—Cotton futures opened steady. March, 8.22; April, [illegible]; May, 8.26; June, 8.25; July, 8.26; August, 8.20; Sept., 8.07; Oct., 7.81. Estimated receipts at the ports to-day, 34,000 bales, against 25,295 actual last week and 27,882 actual last year. For the week, 160,000, against 126,267 actual last week and 128,386 actual last year. To-day's receipts at New Orleans [illegible] against 7,838 last year, and at Houston 2,544, against 10,380 last year. Cotton spot closed steady, [illegible] higher. Middling uplands, 8 11-16c; mid gulf, 8 15-16c. Sales, 1,125 bales.

Nature's Cure for the Kidneys and Bladder

AND URIC ACID OR RHEUMATIC CONDITIONS.

JAMES THOMAS, No. 120 E St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

MISS VIOLA DEARING, Petersburg, Ind.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON, Greenwood, S. C.

MRS. MARY FOX, Seymour, Iowa.

MR. JOHN WILL, Route 3, Rural Delivery, Muncie, Ind.

The Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub

A Free Gift to Every Reader.

A great physician once declared that Nature has provided in the fields of Botany a sure Remedy for every disease if man had the ability to discover it. As disease is the disturbance of some natural function of the body, so Nature provides a remedy for such disturbance and thus cures the disease. This seems specially true of the late discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub, or, as botanists call it, Piper Methysticum, found on the Ganges river, East India. This wonderful shrub has a peculiar and most beneficent effect upon the human Kidneys in conditions of disease. The Kidneys, as is well known, separate from the blood and cast out through the Urine certain poisonous matter, such as Uric Acid, Urates, etc., which, if retained in the system, cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and other maladies of the Bladder and Urinary Organs. The Kava-Kava Shrub heals the disordered Kidneys, restores them to their natural functions and eradicates from the Blood the poisons which cause disease in the system. The discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub like the discovery of quinine by early Christian missionaries in Peru, was first made by observing the use of the shrub by the natives. Dr. Archibald Hodgson, the great English authority on these diseases, describes the sufferings of both Hindoos and white missionaries and soldiers on these low, marshy swamps and jungles on the Ganges. He says:

THE KAVA-KAVA SHRUB (*Piper Methysticum.*)

"Intense tropical heat and moisture acting upon decaying vegetation render these low grounds on the Ganges most unhealthy districts. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system. * * The Blood becomes deranged and the Urine thick and dark-colored. * * Life hangs in the balance. Then when all modern medical science fails, safety is found in the prompt use of Kava-Kava Shrub. A decoction of this wonderful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys, the Urine becomes clearer, the fever abates and recovery sets in, etc."

Of all diseases that afflict mankind, Diseases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and hence the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub, Nature's Positive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys, is welcomed by suffering humanity, and its medical compound Alkavis universally endorsed by the hospitals and physicians of Europe.

The well-known American physician, Dr. J. M. S. Thomas, reports that Alkavis promptly and effectively cured four well marked cases of Bright's Disease among his patients, and writes:

"I have fully tested the value of the Kava-Kava Shrub in Kidney, Bladder and Urinary disorders, as well as in Rheumatism and Dropsical Effusions with the most remarkable and satisfactory success."

In the short time that Alkavis, the Kava-Kava shrub compound, has been before the American public, its cures of various forms of Kidney and Bladder diseases, Rheumatic and Gouty Disorders, have been numbered by the thousands. Alkavis has not been extensively advertised, through newspapers or otherwise, but has made its way entirely on its merits, and through the fact that every sufferer can make free trial of its wonderful curative powers, and judge of its value from personal experience.

The President of the Suffolk Hospital and Dispensary, Boston, Mass., established under the laws of the State, writes Sept. 18th, 1901, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN:—As a rule we are unwilling to endorse any preparation the formula of which is not made public to the medical profession, but the use of your product has so fully convinced us of its remedial value that our objection has been overcome. Let us say in a word that we have tested it in some chronic cases of Bladder and Rheumatic trouble, and it has cured when old and established compounds have wholly failed. Our good words are at your disposal, for all should know of the good accomplished by its use."

James Thomas, Esq., of the Board of Review Bureau of Pensions, Washington, D. C., writes: Was cured of a usually fatal Kidney Trouble after many physicians had failed and he had given up all hope of recovery. Hon. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured of Chronic Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Disease of ten years' standing by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. He was treated by his home physicians without the least benefit, but completely cured in a few weeks by Alkavis. Mr. John Will, Muncie, Ind., writes: Was told by two physicians, one being my son-in-law, that neither he nor any other Doctor could cure me, but nevertheless "Alkavis" did the work.

Mr. Alvin D. Lane, No. 59 Whitney St., Auburn, Me., had Rheumatism so bad for several years, had to use crutches and could scarcely get around, was completely cured and is enjoying perfect health. Mr. Nathaniel Anderson, of Greenwood, S. C., had two hemorrhages of the Kidneys and physicians told him his case was incurable, but Alkavis restored him. Mr. John D. Means, of Shumway, Ill., testifies to his cure of Bright's Disease by the Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub after all physicians gave him up. Hundreds of others give similar testimony.

Many who suffered from the retention or too frequent passage of water through irritation of the Bladder or other cause being compelled to rise from six to twenty times a night for the purpose of relief, testify to their prompt and permanent cure by Alkavis. Particularly severe were the cases of Mr. T. H. Booth, of Utica, Miss., and Mr. Stephen Wright, of Bear Lake, Pa., who often passed blood with the urine. Both were cured by Alkavis and are earnest in its praise.

The following letter from Hon. I. A. Hopkins, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Ellsworth, Kas., tells how Alkavis cured after he made up his mind that he had but a short time to live.

"GENTLEMEN:—I believe and know that I owe my life to Alkavis. I had been troubled with Kidney and Bladder Trouble for years. My limbs were swollen with Rheumatism so that I could hardly walk. I had to get up every hour of the night to urinate. I passed great quantities of blood on account of hemorrhage of the Kidneys and Bladder. I tried and had been trying everything in the shape of Medicine for Kidney Trouble that I could think of or that the doctors recommended, but nothing helped me. I made up my mind that I had only a short time to live. I sent to you for three bottles of Alkavis; began to take it, and before I had taken it one week began to get better. My Kidney Trouble and Rheumatism were soon gone and I am in good health now. I have recommended Alkavis to a great many people and all have been benefited by its use.

"Gratefully yours, I. A. HOPKINS."

Mrs. Ida A. Francis, of Mooresville, Ind., writes: "She had been bothered with Kidney and Bladder Trouble ever since she was six years old, did not get any rest day or night, had to be up fifteen times a night at times. Was also troubled with Rheumatism, Female Complaint and Irregular Menses, also symptoms of Dropsy. Tried many physicians but received little benefit. Two years ago took Alkavis and was completely cured, and states she will answer any letter that comes to hand concerning the wonderful medicine." Mrs. Mary Fox, Seymour, Iowa; Miss Viola Dearing, Petersburg, Ind.; Mrs. Jas. Young, Kent, Ohio; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative power of Alkavis in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and in other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 503 Fourth Avenue, New York City, so far the only importers, are so anxious to prove the wonderful curative power of the Kava-Kava Shrub, that they will send a Large Case by mail free to every reader of The Blade who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Gravel, Female complaints and Irregularities, Retention or too frequent passage of Water, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. At the same time a large descriptive book, Testimony of a "Thousand Witnesses," will be sent you. All readers who are sufferers should send their name and address to the company and they will promptly receive the Large Case and Book by mail free. To prove its wonderful curative power it is sent to you entirely free.

BUY CORN!
BUY PORK!

A small sum invested now in Corn or Pork will make you independent by Spring. A smaller crop of corn was produced last year than ever before in the history of the country. Corn will sell for $1.00 a bushel before Spring. Corn can now be bought for from 63 to 64 cents per bushel. Corn bought at present prices will give you a profit of from 30 to 40 times your investment by Spring. Send at once for our Booklet (mailed free) telling why Corn and Pork will advance and how to trade successfully with small capital. Ask your farmer friends if they have any corn to sell and if corn will sell higher next Summer than at present. Buying corn now is as safe as buying a government bond. Send at once for Booklet. Highest bank and financial references.

SWORN STATEMENT.

On June 15th, 1901, a client of the firm deposited with me, at my suggestion, one hundred dollars to be invested in corn for September delivery. I purchased, for his account 5,000 bushels at 43½c per bushel, with a margin of 2c per bushel, and we sold his holdings at 47c, giving a profit of $175.00; this, added to the principal, gave $275.00. I purchased again, at 47½c per bushel, 10,000 on a 2c margin, investing $200.00, leaving a balance on hand of $75.00. I resold at 50c, making a profit of $250.00, which added to the former amount, made $525.00. On a decline from 50c to 46c I bought 25,000 bushels at the low figure, 49c, and resold at 54¾c, making a profit of $1,425.00. This made the capital then $1,950.00. Price of corn then broke back to 50c, and at that price I again bought 50,000 bushels. This I sold at 57c, which gave a profit of $3,500.00, which, added to the former capital, made the amount on hand $5,350.00. Realizing at that time that the drought was likely to be broken at any time and that the price of corn would drop as soon as there were signs of rain, I drew out of the market all of the above funds, with the exception of $500.00, with which I bought 10,000 bushels of corn at 56c. Corn continued to advance and I sold at 62c, making a profit of $600.00. This, added to the amount already on hand, gave $5,950.00, or a net profit of $5,850.00 in two months on an investment of $100.00. CHARLES H. BROOKS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fifth day of December, 1901.
(Seal) GUILLEMINE E. TREDWAY, Notary Public.
My commission expires April 5th, 1903.

BROOKS BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION CO.
Incorporated
Successors to Chas. H. Brooks & Co.
RIALTO BUILDING, Dept. S, ST. LOUIS, MO.

PROPERTY FREE
LIKELY TO BE WORTH THOUSANDS VERY SOON IS Now Offered You

No Voting! No Guessing! No Drawing! Under the complete distribution of One Thousand Building Lots by Deed, you can secure one absolutely free. The Southern Pacific R. R. runs through this land which is in the midst of the wonderful Beaumont Oil District where ninety oil gushers are now spouting oil—millions of barrels. Settlement must be colonized by arrangement with R. R. Co., who have designated a station at this point. Your address on a postal will bring a map, plat and application blank. Address Texas Colonization and Improvement Co., Chicago Office, 325 Unity Building, Chicago.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.